

Top Gaddafi aide deported and eight Libyans held

By Henry Stanhope, Stewart Tendler and John Witherow

A delegation of three senior Libyan officials, led by a deputy minister, arrived in Britain late last night to supervise the evacuation of the Libyan People's Bureau as the Sunday deadline set by Britain grew closer.

News of the delegation emerged yesterday as Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's personal representative in Britain, the most senior of the quartet which led the seizure of the bureau earlier this year by fervent supporters of the Libyan leader, was deported and eight Libyans were detained by immigration officials at Heathrow airport.

The delegation, arriving at Gatwick, is led by Colonel Abdul Rahman Shaibi, said to be a Libyan intelligence expert, and includes two assistants, Mr Nasir Ashur and Mr Ahmed Said. The trio are expected to see Foreign Office and Home Office officials today.

The appearance of the delegation may indicate an acceleration in moves to end what has become the longest major siege in Britain. An invitation for the Libyans to send officials to London was made last Sunday by Mr Oliver Miles, the British Ambassador in Tripoli, to Mr Ali Treiki, the Libyan minister in charge of foreign affairs.

Whitehall said yesterday that the trio would not be involved in negotiations but would deal with the nuts and bolts of the Libyan departure. The Government wants to ensure that there is someone of authority from Tripoli so that decisions do not need to be referred to Libya and to demonstrate to the international community that it has nothing to hide.

The Libyan view of the delegation's purpose, however, may be different, according to Libyan sources abroad and inside the bureau. Colonel Gaddafi may not allow British diplomats to leave Tripoli until the bureau is empty.

One Arab journalist, who spoke to the bureau yesterday, was told that a letter from Tripoli had told those inside that their departure would take place after the British diplomats had left Libya. Five diplomats are understood to be still in the bureau.

Sunday - the last possible time for evacuation under the British ultimatum - still seems the likely moment for the bureau to close down. The Libyans may use the delegation to attempt to patch up relations by offering an official apology and compensation.

Handing over the gunman who killed WPC Yvonne Fletcher would be more complicated. Tripoli is reported to know the killer's identity, but he is not a diplomat.

The Libyan deported yesterday under an order signed by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was named as Mr Abdul Ghadir Khalifa Baghaddi. He was arrested as he left the Libyan consulate in Kensington early yesterday morning, and expelled because his presence would "not be conducive to the public good".

Mr Baghaddi, aged 37, was regarded as the most senior Libyan official in Britain and Colonel Gaddafi's personal representative. Although he and three others did not seize control of the bureau from other Libyan officials until February this year, it is reported that for the past year the officials were forced to consult him because of his close links to Colonel Gaddafi.

His departure yesterday afternoon means that two of the four members of the revolutionary committee have been expelled. Only one now remains in Britain.

He may be joined soon by one of the eight Libyans stopped at Heathrow yesterday. Seven were still being questioned last night by immigration officers, while one has already been refused entry. The Home Office said the reason was that he was considered an "unsatisfactory student".

The Libyans can appeal and be released on bail, but he is in detention last night. All eight are described as students. Five arrived from Tripoli and three from Belgrade and all had visas, but since the weekend all visas are being reconsidered.

Mr Brittan will report to the Commons on the progress of the St James's Square siege and face the first parliamentary questions on the Government's handling of the crisis.

Mr Brittan yesterday chaired an hour-long meeting of Cobra, the Cabinet emergency committee.

Police watch; Soviet reaction; £283m in jeopardy Page 2 Letters Page 8



Roof-top commuter: A woman scales a ladder to get to work in sealed-off St James's Square.

Scargill spurns MacGregor offer on closures

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders yesterday spurned an olive branch offer of talks on pit closures offered by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, and promised to intensify their "rolling strike".

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers NUM, dismissed the coal board proposal to phase 20,000 redundancies over a longer period as "nonsense" and added: "As far as I'm concerned, pit closures and job losses are not negotiable".

National officials of the union will boycott a meeting in London today of the Coal Industry National Consultative Council at which the coal board had hoped to discuss extending the April 1985 deadline for shutting about twenty "uneconomic" pits.

The decision came as a blow to private diplomatic efforts by the coal board to get talks going on slimming the industry. Mr MacGregor launched his peace initiative at a meeting with unions representing pit deputies and managers last week. But it appears to have suffered a swift demise.

Mr Scargill said last night: "I am making it perfectly clear that we are not prepared to sit down and negotiate pit closures or reductions in manpower. We are not attending the consultative council because it has no power, no authority, and no right to negotiate."

His union is drawing a clear distinction between the consultative machinery under which today's meeting will be held - chiefly to talk about research and development - and the more formal conciliation procedure under which wages and jobs are negotiated.

"If Mr MacGregor or the board wish to have further discussions within the normal agreed procedure of the conciliation scheme, bearing in mind they broke off negotiations then all they have to do is pick up the phone and this union will meet them," Mr Scargill said. But in no circumstances would the mineworkers' union

Production stops at power station

West Thurrock, one of the major power stations serving London and the South-East, has stopped feeding power into the national grid.

The Central Electricity Generating Board said last night that the 1.2 megawatt station has been taken out of operation because of the seasonal fall in demand for power.

But miners from the Kent coalfield who have picketed the power station, blame a lack of coal supplies.

board wish to have further discussions within the normal agreed procedure of the conciliation scheme, bearing in mind they broke off negotiations then all they have to do is pick up the phone and this union will meet them," Mr Scargill said. But in no circumstances would the mineworkers' union

Civil servants scorn 3% pay offer

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Treasury last night took an uncompromising line with union leaders representing 510,000 white-collar civil servants and made a 3 per cent pay offer mirroring Government guidelines.

Senior officials of the nine unions immediately rejected the offer and accused the Government of refusing to consider evidence from the Office of Manpower Economics (OME) which showed that comparable white-collar pay settlements in the private sector were averaging 6 per cent.

In spite of the Treasury's apparent adherence to the pay limit, it was clear last night that it was not the Government's final position, and union leaders expect an improved offer at further negotiating meetings, the first of which is expected next week.

The Government will be anxious to strike a deal before the middle of next month when all Civil Service unions conferences are due and could be expected to adopt militant postures if there is no resolution of the pay issue.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said the 3 per cent had been rejected with contempt. The offer offered amounted to "overt discrimination" against civil servants who were being penalized for the "dubious privilege" of working for the Government.

The unions had submitted a 7 per cent claim on the basis that the upper quartile of the private companies covered by the OME survey showed that an increase of that level would be required if civil servants were to keep pace.

Mr Jones said last night: "The Treasury has completely ignored the important and authoritative evidence produced by the OME. It was obviously inconvenient to face the facts about outside pay movements, notably that 96 per cent of private sector settlements have been above the 3 per cent The Treasury has offered."

But the Treasury said the report had been taken into consideration with other factors including the Civil Service's ability to recruit and retain staff. The falling rate of inflation and the need to constrain public service pay increases to about 3 per cent.

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Observer directors censure Rowland for interference

By Alan Hamilton

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lomrho and proprietor of *The Observer*, has been censured by the newspaper's five independent directors for "improper proprietorial interference" in editorial freedom.

The directors' meeting at *The Observer's* London offices after a much-publicized breakfast flirtation between Mr Rowland and Mr Robert Maxwell, well on a possible sale of the paper, said that the proprietor's public criticism of his editor, Mr Donald Trefford, over an article alleging atrocities in the Matabeleland province of Zimbabwe, "constituted an inhibition, if not a restraint, on the editor's freedom".

Mr Rowland's conduct, the directors concluded, was therefore in breach of the memorandum of agreement of 1981 under which Mr Rowland acquired a controlling interest in the newspaper.

After meeting Mr Rowland and other Lomrho directors, Mr Trefford, and representatives of the paper's journalists yesterday, the directors said in a statement that they had been assured by Mr Rowland that his criticisms of the editor had not been based on a desire to protect Lomrho's business interests in Zimbabwe.

The directors acknowledged that the dispute between editor and proprietor had not been resolved, a view confirmed last night when Lomrho issued a statement refusing to accept that issued by *The Observer's* directors.

"The proprietors of *The Observer* have never inhibited or prevented the editor from publishing whatever he saw fit to publish. At the same time the proprietors maintain they have an absolute right to express disagreement with what is published if the need is felt to do so."

Lomrho also accused *The Observer* directors of being selective in their examination of the memorandum of agreement which governs the paper's editorial freedom.

"Other important matters undertaken by all parties to this agreement included that the



Breakfast bonhomie: Mr Robert Maxwell (left) greeting Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland yesterday.

A case for worshipping God the Mother

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

God is not a male deity and there is a case for addressing God as "Our Mother", according to a report published yesterday by the Church of Scotland. It says there are Biblical and theological grounds for regarding God as having feminine aspects.

The report was prepared by a study group after a controversial resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and will be debated by the assembly next month. The group divided in two on the crucial issue of how God should be addressed, with a minority strongly insisting that the New Testament's emphasis on the Fatherhood of God was determinative for the Church.

The majority asked cautiously whether the Church should take more seriously women who felt alienated and distanced by an exclusively male description of God.

Both sides were agreed "that the God whom we have called, and must still call, Father, is not a male deity, nor a God whose character is that of a masculine authoritarian ruler, writ large". In the Bible, God's love was sometimes conveyed with metaphors drawn from female and maternal experience.

The minority group asserts: "Although they acknowledge gratefully the motherly qualities of this Father, they believe that to call God 'Mother' would be illegitimate, and cause hurt".

God "the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" resembles, while transcending, "everything that is the best in the female way of being human, and the human way of being motherly", the majority declares.

The report refers to the use of the phrase "God our Mother" and "Dear Mother God" in a prayer at an official meeting of the Women's Guild of the Church of Scotland in 1982, which caused considerable controversy and led to the setting up of the study group.

One allegation the report denies is that the "Motherhood of God" is a peculiarly Roman Catholic concept, saying that it is not equivalent to the idea of the Virgin Mary as the "Mother of God".

The report condemns the Roman Catholic cult of Mary, and suggests that it arose as a psychological compensation for the exclusive male image of God. But it adds: "There are those who believe that the reluctance of a Reformed church to give recognition to Mary betrays a fear of femininity as much as a fear of Rome".

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Poetic injustice
Profile of Afrikaner poet
Breyten Breytenbach,
jailed in South Africa for
his anti-apartheid
campaign but now
continuing his writing in
exile



Mirror on the war
Robert Fisk reports on a
Lebanese village whose
tragic experiences reflect
those of the entire
country

Sliding role
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reviews Anthony
Parsons's account of the
fall of the Shah of Iran.
Fiona MacCarthy on the
age of chivalry

Arrivederci Roma?
Soccer: reports from
Rome and Bucharest on
the progress of Dundee
United and Liverpool in
the European Cup

Fears over
nurses
home sales
The recommended sale of
National Health Service
homes could leave many young
nurses with nowhere to go
and could put victims of
accidents and bombing at
risk, the Royal College of
Nursing said Page 2

Kinnock appeal
Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour
leader, appealed for calm as
his supporters scuffled with
Welsh nationalists at a by-
election meeting in
Hirwaun, Mid
Glamorgan.

Fake £50 hunt
Interpol is helping Scotland
Yard in its hunt for a
counterfeit gang after forged
£50 notes were found in
Holland, France, and Spain
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Power deal
An agreement between Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa on the use of power
Cahora Bassa hydroelectric
scheme in Mozambique will
be signed in Cape Town on
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Dollar gains
The dollar gained on world
currency markets as rising
inflation and a booming
economy strengthened
expectations of higher
American interest rates
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Militant setback
The Labour Party is expected
to expel six supporters of
the Militant Tendency who
were allegedly plotting the
takeover of their local party
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Israeli fears
Concern is growing in Israel
that one of the Arabs who
hijacked a bus earlier this
month may have been
captured alive and killed
later Back page

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Alex Higgins, the 1982
Embassy world snooker
champion, was knocked
out of this year's
contest by Neal Foulds,
a newcomer aged 20 who
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Cricket preview
John Woodcock previews
a cricket season in which
England face a Test series
against the formidable
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fixture list is also published
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Selling nurses' homes could harm patients, says union

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The sale of many National Health Service nurses' homes could leave young nurses with nowhere to go and could put patients involved in big accidents of bombings at risk, the Royal College of Nursing said yesterday.

The college was commenting on an unpublished report to health ministers which has recommended that the health service should raise between £170m and £750m by selling off residential property, including some nurses' homes.

Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary of the college, said that not all nurses wanted health service accommodation, much of which was in poor repair. But many student nurses in cities needed accommodation for security and to prevent loneliness, while sudden sales of nurses' homes could cause problems that "hospitals have not even thought of".

"In many cities, not just London, but cities such as Swansea and Nottingham, for example, there is not much alternative accommodation for nurses. If these changes were introduced suddenly there would be nowhere for nurses to go."

His other worry was in big cities where nurses' homes provided a pool of off-duty nurses near hospitals when there were accidents, bombings, or other terrorist incidents.

"At the moment, if you have such an event, and you suddenly need 70 to 80 nurses, there is a

nurses' home nearby and they turn up in their dozens out of good will. That would be lost to the service and could put patients' lives at risk."

The report's recommendations are likely to be debated next week at the college's annual congress in Harrogate, with a college spokesman saying there was "a lot of concern about the proposals".

The report has little sympathy for the proposal that student nurses need to live in, both for their own protection and to foster esprit de corps and discipline. The argument, it says, is "patronizing" and "a statement of the inadequacy of the training, who, it could be argued, ought to be able to train their students to be responsible nurses without putting them through the experience of living in".

It recommends, however, that accommodation could still be provided for the 29,000 first-year students, but not for another 35,000 who live in health service accommodation.

Junior doctors' leaders gave a cautious welcome to the report's recommendations. Mr Stephen Brierly, chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee, said it had long taken the view that it was a "mistaken soft option" for some junior doctors to live in. His committee would defend the right of juniors on intensive rotas to have the right to a room, he said.

Miner, MP and union official stopped

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Mansfield

Nottinghamshire police yesterday detained a striking miner for five hours in an incident involving a Labour MP and a trade union official.

Mr Gary Long, aged 36, an underground fitter at Kellingley Colliery, North Yorkshire, was arrested shortly after 6am while driving an official of the white-collar engineering union TASS through the coalfield.

Despite repeated assurances that he was travelling to Leicester and not engaged in secondary picketing, he was told to turn back or be arrested for obstruction. When he continued the discussion he was taken into custody at Mansfield.

Mr Derek Fitchett, Labour MP for Leeds Central, who travelled as an observer in the car, as I did, asked the police at Ollerton roundabout why Mr Long's explanation had been rejected without any attempt to seek corroboration from his passengers.

A police inspector told him: "I am not here to answer your questions and I am not going to."

At the police station, however, CID officers checked Mr Fitchett's explanation and evidence from the TASS Yorkshire organizer, Mr Len Formby.

Mr Long was held in the cell with arrested pickets and then released without charges five hours later. He was, however, photographed and warned "as to his future conduct".

Before he was arrested Mr Long was asked where he was going and replied: "Leicester. I have no intention of causing a breach of the peace. I have done nothing wrong."



The Libyan bureau crisis

US blamed by Russia for siege

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union is embarrassed by the behaviour of the Libyan leader Colonel Gaddafi, according to diplomats, but has none the less publicly sided with Libya's view that last week's anti-Gaddafi demonstration and siege of the people's bureau are part of an anti-Libyan conspiracy by Britain and the United States.

Giving the first authoritative Soviet account yesterday, Pravda said the "masterminds" should be sought in Washington as well as London.

It noted that the "provocation" against the people's bureau had coincided with an anti-Gaddafi campaign in the United States.

The Soviet media did not at first mention the fact that a British policeman had been fired at and killed. The Tass News Agency said the British police had staged an attack on the people's bureau.

The first mention of WPC Yvonne Fletcher's death came in Izvestiya on Saturday, illuminating for readers an otherwise incomprehensible incident.

Izvestiya suggested, however, that the United States was behind the shooting.

Yesterday, Pravda said that gunfire had "started unexpectedly outside the building". Britain had blamed the shooting on the people's bureau staff, despite Tripoli's denial of this "terrorist act" and despite Colonel Gaddafi's attempts "to solve the incident diplomatically".

With the West German press strongly applauding Britain's tough stand towards Libya, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, is understood to be reconsidering a proposed visit to Tripoli.

Sources in the ministry say that "in the circumstances" a visit in the near future would not be appropriate. No date has been fixed, but Herr Genscher will have talks at Chequers next month during which he will probably discuss his proposed visit.

Police keep watch on student building

By Richard Dowdes

The police were mounting a discreet but intense observation operation on the commercial and consular sectors of the Libyan People's Bureau in west London yesterday.

The commercial section, in Ennismore Gardens, also houses the Jamahiriya Students Congress, the official Libyan student union, and two Libyan diplomats and their families.

Police, who have parked a control unit around the corner from the commercial section, were detaining people entering or leaving the building.

Commander George Howlett, at the control unit, said: "We are ensuring the safety of the diplomatic presence. We are not interfering with access or egress from the building at all but we are talking to a number of people who can assist us with our inquiries."

He said that none of the officials or student leaders was there. He left to meet the three envoys flying in from Tripoli to arrange the departure of the Libyan diplomats.

£283m Airbus order expected to be lost

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Anglo-Libyan crisis is almost certain to have sealed the fate of a £283m order from Libyan Arab Airlines for 10 European Airbus jets.

The badly needed order, placed in the summer of 1981, has been dogged by problems stemming from a decision by the United States Government at the end of that year to block the sale by General Electric engines. Washington feared that the Airbus might be used for military purposes.

Since then, the Airbus Industrie consortium, in which British Aerospace has a 20 per cent stake, has explored ways of fulfilling the order, including equipping the planes with British-made Rolls-Royce RB-211-524 engines.

That solution now appears to be out of the question after the break in relations between Britain and Libya and the four

Italians' strong Libyan ties

From Tamas Zolota, Tripoli

The Italian Embassy in Tripoli will probably be the last to go if Libya's relations with the West continue to deteriorate.

Not only are economic ties between Libya and Italy the most important of any Western European country, they are also reinforced by ties dating back to the Italian colonial period.

Recent demands by Colonel Gaddafi that Italy should pay up to £5 billion in compensation for "war damage" in the colonial period, appear to have been at least temporarily shelved after a cordial meeting in Tripoli this year between the Libyan leader and Italy's Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti.

According to the Italian Ambassador, Signor Alessandro Quaroni, there are about 14,000 Italian citizens living and working in Libya. Until five years ago there were 20,000, but as Libyan oil revenues declined, so did employment opportunities.

Italy is also an important market for Libyan oil, and several Libyans in important government posts are still Italian-educated. If English has become the principal foreign language, especially in business circles, many Libyans, even in rural areas, still speak Italian.

Tripoli's seaford and its palm-lined promenade have a distinctly Italian air about them. Italian architects laid out the town's avenues, with the cathedral - now a mosque - still in a central position opposite the main post office, itself in the heavy architectural style of Mussolini's public buildings.

The schoolchildren pouring out of two schools opposite Tripoli's "Italian market" are turned out in the same blue or black uniforms as their counterparts in Italy.

The Libyans' revolutionary authorities have closed all Christian churches except one, which is managed by Italian Franciscans. Roman Catholic priests may not wear their habits in Libya, but otherwise they are not disturbed.

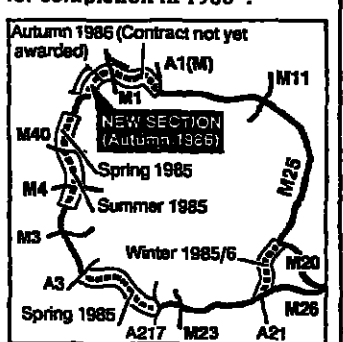
£27m route to link M1 with M4

A £27m contract for a section of London's M25 orbital motorway near Watford will for the first time provide a direct motorway link between the M4 to Wales and the West and the M1 to Scotland and the North on completion in late 1986 (our Transport Editor writes).

With two further sections, between Rickmansworth and Heathrow due to be completed next spring, it will provide a fast link from the North to Heathrow airport, London, and to the holiday areas in the West and South.

On its completion in two-and-a-half years' time, only one link of the 122-mile M25 - that between the M1 and the A1 - will remain to be built and that should follow soon afterwards.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said yesterday that Britain's "top priority road" was on "target for completion in 1986".



Soldier is shot dead in IRA riot ambush

From Richard Ford, Londonderry

The parents of a Provisional IRA bomber buried their son in Londonderry yesterday as the family of Private Neil Clarke mourned his killing by terrorists in the same city.

Private Clarke, single, aged 20, died in a petrol bomb attack on an Army patrol by rioters using their latest weapon - a glass sweet jar filled with petrol and washing-up liquid. He was shot in the head by gunmen, who had used the rioters as a cover before they opened fire with automatic weapons.

The sweet jars hit vehicles, engulfing them in flames before forcing police officers and soldiers to abandon them and run for safety. Masked rioters are able to throw the bombs with much greater and dangerous effect than the usual petrol-filled milk bottles.

A few hours after Private Clarke, of Margate, Kent, died, 2,000 mourners followed the coffin of Richard Quigley, aged 20, from the Longtower Roman Catholic Chapel, which overlooks the Bogside area. He died when a bomb he had planted to kill members of the security forces on Saturday night exploded.

The Provisional IRA in Londonderry admitted that Quigley was one of their members but his family requested that there should not be a paramilitary funeral. The police presence was smaller than for other recent Pro-

£45m microchip project

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

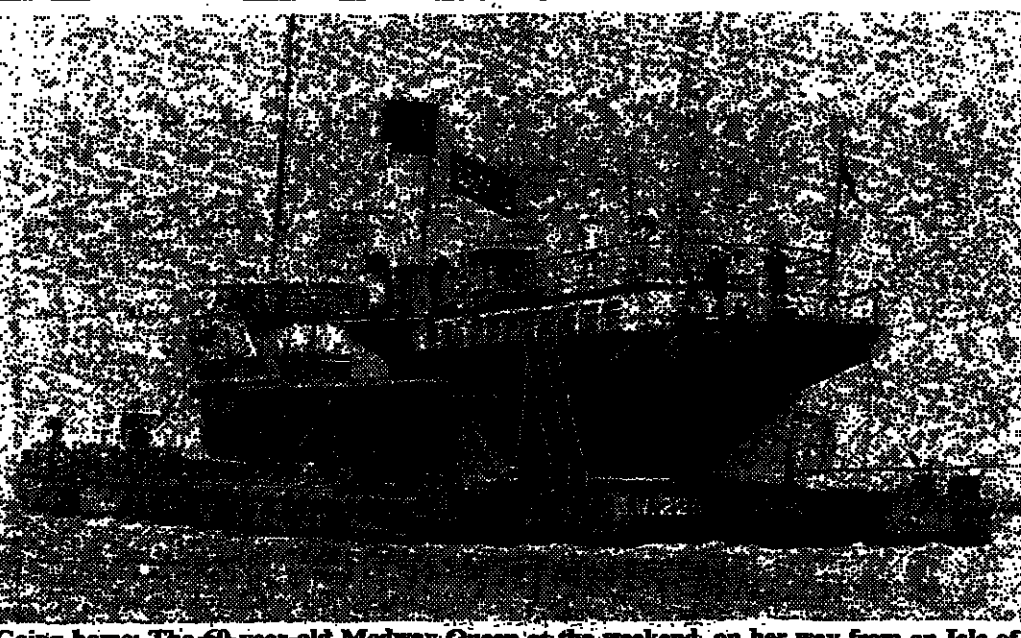
The Japanese semiconductor manufacturing company NEC has confirmed that it will build a microchip manufacturing plant costing about £45m next to its present assembly centre in Livingston, near Edinburgh.

The decision is a vote of confidence in Scotland as a base for semiconductor factories and compares favourably with recent expansion plans announced by Motorola of East Kilbride (£50m) and National

Semiconductor (£100m) at Greenock.

The assembly and test centre which cost £15m was opened last summer by the Queen. The second phase which will begin next March will provide NEC with a full production plant.

About three million microchips a month and other integrated circuits are to be produced. In full production more than 600 jobs will be created.



Going home: The 60-year-old Medway Queen at the weekend, on her way from an Isle of Wight mudbank to Chatham, to become a museum (Photograph: Jonathan Eastland).

Milk quotas imposed reluctantly

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

More than 50,000 dairy farmers in Britain and Northern Ireland have been sent computer printouts advising them of their production quotas for this year and warning them that any excess will be liable to a penalty levy.

The Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales admits that it is operating the EEC-imposed scheme "with reluctance", having from the start opposed quotas and favoured lower prices as the best means of bringing supply into line with demand.

The Northern Ireland board goes further in saying that it is imposing quotas "under protest". An official said: "We feel our case is being misinterpreted and that we are not getting the special treatment we were promised."

The 9,000 producers in Northern Ireland, most of them

small farmers, had been assured of comparable treatment to their colleagues in the Irish Republic.

But, despite a paper allocation of an extra 65,000 tonnes, which would have amounted to an increase of about 4½ per cent on the 1983 total, they were being told to cut back by 9 per cent, like farmers everywhere else in the United Kingdom.

The England and Wales board is also having difficulty in allocating quotas for the so-called producer-retailers, who sell their milk directly to shops, and for those who make cheese on their farms. There are about 5,000 of them, accounting for about 400 million litres out of last year's total production of 13,655 million litres.

The board was established in 1933, under strong pressure from the National Farmers' Union, which wanted an end to the price competition which was forcing farmers out of business.

It is described as an "obligatory cooperative", all producers of milk for sale, including processor-retailers, must register with the board and dairy companies, such as Unigate and Express, must buy their supplies from it.

CND plans to blockade US Embassy

By Pat Healy

Supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament are planning to blockade the United States Embassy in Grosvenor Square, London, on June 9 to protest against United States nuclear weapons and bases in Britain. President Reagan will be in London at the time for an economic summit.

The demonstration is likely to bring peace protesters into direct conflict with the police who must keep open access to the embassy. CND organizers spent some time discussing their plans with senior police officers at Scotland Yard yesterday, and were given the impression that the demonstration will be policed in the normal way.

They were also told that the police would cooperate fully with a more traditional rally to be held simultaneously by the CND in Trafalgar Square.

Labour Party expected to expel six Militants

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Six supporters of the Militant Tendency, whose secret tactics for the alleged takeover of a local Labour party were exposed by a defector from their ranks, are expected to be thrown out of the Labour Party today in its latest offensive against the Trotskyist grouping.

Labour's national executive committee will almost certainly confirm the decision to expel the six from the Blackburn Labour Party for contravening the party's constitution. The move comes after the disclosure by Mr Michael Gregory, one of the Tendency's former supporters, of alleged minutes of Militant branch meetings in the area which discussed plans to take control of the general management committee and oust the Labour MP, Mr Jack Straw.

They gave notice yesterday that they would be lobbying today's meeting at Labour headquarters in south London to demand the right to put their

case. But at a press conference in London they appeared to have little optimism about their fate and pledged to exercise their right to appeal against expulsion at the annual conference in the autumn.

Today's decision will be the biggest blow for Militant since the five members of its newspaper's editorial board were expelled at the Brighton conference last year. It comes in the wake of other recent setbacks.

The six expected to be expelled are Mr Peter Harris, Miss Rosina Harris, Mr Simon Bush, Mr Des Mulcahy, Miss Mary Orange and Miss Kay Wright.

Mr Gregory's dossier alleged that Militant members inside the Blackburn party had to attend their own weekly branch meetings and caucus meetings in their trade unions, as well as paying weekly dues to the Tendency.

Park studies offer of land used as firing range

The Peak Park Joint Planning Board is to meet on Friday to decide whether to accept from the Government about 4,300 acres carrying the proviso that part of it should be used for military training.

The land forms part of the Calke Abbey estate and was accepted by the Treasury last month in lieu of tax. It has been classed by the Countryside Commission as of heritage quality.

Having agreed to accept the land from the trustees of the Harpur-Crewe, in part settlement of an £8m tax bill, the Government sought a suitable administrator, in this case the national park authority.

But the Ministry of Defence is not prepared to surrender its interest in about 1,500 acres which for years have been used for military training, including firing ranges.

Fire death toll rises to six

Mr James Doyle, aged 53, died in Glasgow yesterday, nine days after a fire which killed three of his sons, a daughter, and grandson.

Another son, Daniel, aged 28, is in a critical condition and his brother, Stephen, aged 21, is said to be satisfactory. The police believe that the fire was started deliberately.

Mr Gregory's dossier alleged that Militant members inside the Blackburn party had to attend their own weekly branch meetings and caucus meetings in their trade unions, as well as paying weekly dues to the Tendency.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$1.75, Belgium 1.80, Canada 1.75, Denmark 1.80, France 1.75, Germany 1.80, Greece 1.75, Hong Kong 1.75, India 1.75, Italy 1.75, Japan 1.75, Korea 1.75, Luxembourg 1.75, Netherlands 1.75, New Zealand 1.75, Norway 1.75, Portugal 1.75, Spain 1.75, Sweden 1.75, Switzerland 1.75, Taiwan 1.75, Thailand 1.75, United Kingdom 1.75, USA 1.75, Yugoslavia 1.75.

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Decision day for Telecom prices as Tebbit finalizes sale strategy

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

The board of British Telecom, the state owned telecommunications group, will meet today and attempt to decide on its policy governing future telephone price increases before a ministerial statement next week on the company's privatization.

It is the Government's intention to outline the strategy of the sale next Wednesday and define the constraints imposed on British Telecom's price increases. The Government appears keen on ensuring that any increase would be 3 per cent less than the retail price index.

That constraint is crucial to the successful flotation of the shares. Senior management at British Telecom want to ensure that the company will not be prevented from bringing the rentals of domestic telephones into line with those charged to businesses.

The differential for years has disturbed British Telecom whose four million business subscribers, in a telephone population of more than 20 million, generates more than 60 per cent of the group's revenue.

The board meeting today must also attempt to decide on the capital structure of the company, that is, its ratio of

debt to equity. The decisions are critical if a successful flotation is to be made in late autumn. It is the Government's intention to sell 51 per cent of the privatized British Telecom, made possible by the recent passage of the Telecommunications Bill in the hope of raising £4,000m.

The British Telecom board has sometimes been at odds with the Government's desire to make the shareholding of the company as broad based as possible.

Subscribers are to be encouraged to buy shares and offered



Mr Tebbit: Outline of strategy next week.

vouchers which they can set against their telephone bills, one favoured proposal is to offer six months free rental to purchasers of every £500 batch of shares but with a ceiling on that refund, about £2,000 to £3,000. The offer will be a one off to encourage the sale of the shares. The cost of that rebate is to be paid by the Government out of the proceeds of the sale.

It is the intention to offer the 51 per cent of the group for sale in one issue but the purchasers would pay for them over 18 months.

Next week in parallel with the ministerial statement, expected to be made by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, or another senior industry minister, a letter will be sent by British Telecom to its employees outlining the details of the sale of shares to them. They are to be offered special rates.

British Telecom yesterday launched a special exhibition in Guildhall in the City of London to show the City the services offered by the group. Next week a similar exhibition will be staged showing what British Telecom does in the rest of the public network.

Orchestra's move set to upset Arts Council

An orchestra announced plans to establish itself in London yesterday as the Arts Council sought to persuade one of the capital's four symphony orchestras to move to the East Midlands.

The London Mozart Players, who until now have toured extensively in the Midlands and eastern England, are negotiating to make their home in the new 1,500-seat concert hall at the rebuilt Alexandra Palace in London.

The orchestra has just lost a £20,000 touring grant in the council's new strategy. It would also forfeit additional regional engagements as a result of the proposed 'disbanding' of the Eastern Authorities Orchestra Association.

At Alexandra Palace, it plans to offer early evening programmes, timed to coincide with the closing of exhibitions and conferences at the leisure centre, due to open late in 1987. It is also examining the possibility of concerts in the park around Alexandra Palace.

The ensemble's plans are unlikely to please the Arts Council, which was seeking yesterday to persuade managing directors of the four large orchestras that the capital suffers from too much symphony music.



On the march: Sikh farmers from the Punjab village of Moga defy a curfew to demand the release of jailed members of the students' federation.

Holy man or murderer?

The saint who preaches rough justice

From Michael Hamlyn, Amritsar

It is strange that the inspiration behind most of the killings, shootings and bombings in the battered Indian state of Punjab should be called a saint. But Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale is so called, as a result of his adoption 20 years ago by the previous Sant of Bhindranwale, a common enough Sikh first name and a corruption of the English word, general.

Sant Bhindranwale has taken up residence in the Akal Takht - Seat of Immortal Power - in the Golden Temple of Amritsar, where the spiritual and temporal authority of the Sikh religion is specifically located. He holds court in his dark, small room there, or more openly on the roof of the Langar, the huge restaurant, where any visitor of whatever religion can be assured of a free meal.

To interview him is a slightly eerie experience. He is surrounded by heavily turbaned and fiercely bearded warriors, all armed with self-loading rifles or Sterling sub-machine guns. He sports a 9mm automatic pistol and often wears a bandolier of ammunition across his chest. He does not admit to being a killer, or indeed a leader of killers, although the Indian authorities seem to be in no doubt of it.

One of his chief lieutenants, Mr. Harmander Singh Sandhu,



Sant Bhindranwale: In the Seat of Immortal Power.

central Government acknowledged: "He is very much the high command of the terrorists" but, in the end, it seems that what we are arguing about is definition. He does not believe in killing, you see, because killing is what happens when you attack first.

"If someone does it in defence," the holy man says, "you can't call it killing." Sant Bhindranwale prefers to call it taking justice - a phrase which has many echoes among his followers.

One of his chief lieutenants, Mr. Harmander Singh Sandhu,

the general secretary of the recently outlawed Sikh Students' Federation, puts it this way: "Traitors are to be eliminated. We call it justice, which has been denied to us in the Indian system."

The other holy man, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the so-called Dictator of the Morcha (the Sikh agitation) and president of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, is clearly under some threat from his Khomeini-like colleague. And while Sant Longowal finds it extraordinarily difficult to be completely frank with the press, he was reported last week to have told a group of Sikh visitors from Germany that he, too, could be on his rival's hit-list.

Sant Longowal was at pains to deny that he ever thought such a thing when I saw him, but there is no doubt that his secretary, Mr. Gurcharan Singh, need not be so coy. Mr. Gurcharan Singh was named by one of the killers of Surinder Singh Sodhi, a close disciple of Sant Bhindranwale, as chief plotter in the conspiracy.

"I can forgive him," Sant Bhindranwale gave a winty smile, "because it was me he planned to kill. But other Sikhs, as a whole, will not spare him." The example of one member of the conspiracy may give Mr. Gurcharan Singh cause to hesitate. Mr. Malik Singh Bhatia, a political leader, who was

also named in the same confession, came to Sant Bhindranwale and publicly confessed his fault. The Sant forgave him, standing on a rostrum, under a canopy before a large crowd of devotees.

Mr. Malik walked slowly away and shot dead as he crossed the road outside the temple moments later. "Of course, there is on way in which Sant Bhindranwale can be blamed for that death," Mr. Sandhu said. "After all, he has forgiven him. It was just that other people were infuriated by his traitorous behaviour."

Sant Bhindranwale is fairly dismissive of the Akali Dal, although technically he supports them and their aims in agitation. It is possible to detect, through a curl in his lip, that he feels that the moderates will sell out for a good deal less than will satisfy his aspirations for a free Sikh state.

As the beautiful fitting melody of the constant reading of *Guru Granth Sahib*, the Sikh Bible verses in and out of the marble pillars of the temple, the Sant insists: "They have made plots to kill me to please the Government, and these are traitors who are sitting in the Akali Dal's folds. They are aiming to demoralize valiant Sikh youth who are taking injustice from guilty officials."

Meanwhile the killing continues. Six people died in Punjab in one day this week.

The rates rumpus: 3

Scattered clues to the capping formula

Rates vary enormously. Most households outside London pay well below £1,000 a year, while Harrods store in the capital faces a bill this year of well over £1,250,000. Differences of that kind depend mainly on property valuations. But there are several reasons for differences in the amounts charged by councils all over the country. Among Welsh districts, for example, Montgomery is charging 146p in the pound and Merthyr Tydfil 218p.

The difference is partly attributable to the varying costs of providing council services and wide variations in the valuations on which rateable values are based. But another part is political. It is the highest spenders that the Government wants to trap with rate capping.

Capping simply means fixing a ceiling above which councils are not allowed to levy a rate. Ratepayers who receive from capped councils rate demands above the government ceilings will be able to ignore them. But nobody can use that pretext for rejecting a rates demand this year.

Capping will not start until next April and most of the candidates have not yet been named. Neither has the

Ministers have not yet said how rate capping will work. But as HUGH CLAYTON, Local Government Correspondent, explains in the last of three articles, they have scattered several clues about their intentions.

Government announced a decision about how they will be chosen. The only certain thing about the method is that it will be complicated.

Like much else in local government finance, rate capping will operate through fixed formulae laid down in law. Once the formulae are activated, the system will clunk forward on its own. Ministers make much of the fact that rate capping is not vindictive.

But their opponents complain that the result can still be tailored to the Government's requirements. All ministers need to do is to fix a formula which happens conveniently to catch those councils that they want to catch. Ministers reply that it does not matter which formula is chosen, the most blatant "overspenders" are caught by all of them.

They have given several clues about the formula they will use in the summer to choose between 12 and 20 councils for the first phase of capping next

year. First, councils will not be able to escape rate capping by cutting their rates. One of the deepest rate cuts this year has been made by the Labour-led Greater London Council, an authority which ministers consider to be one of the most blatant "overspenders".

Second, councils with small budgets in local government terms will be left out, even if they are regarded by ministers as "overspenders". That should exempt the Labour-led council at Harlow, in Essex.

Third, they key element in the formula by which candidates for capping are chosen will not be the spending targets fixed for each council by ministers on the basis of its spending record in the recent past.

Instead the key criterion will be the gross revenue expenditure assessment (GREAs). That is a supposedly objective way of calculating how much a council needs to spend to provide an adequate level of services. It is

not the same as the target, but operates alongside it.

The trigger for rate capping will be 20 points above GREAs. In other words a council spending less than 20 per cent above its GREAs this year is unlikely to have its rates capped next year. Any council other than the smallest which spends well above 20 per cent more than GREAs is liable to be capped.

Ministers have already named three of the group of 12 to 20 authorities which will be capped next year. They are the Greater London Council, the Inner London Education Authority and Basildon district council in Essex. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, has called Basildon "Moscow down the Thames".

That leaves between nine and 15 which have not yet been identified. It is safe to assume that several of them will be Labour-led borough councils in London. Spending by Camden, Greenwich and Lewisham this year will be more than 50 points above their GREAs. Hackney, Islington and Lambeth will be well over 30 points above. Some of them have imposed high rate increases. Concluded

Two-horse race to succeed Trudeau

From John Best, Ottawa

When Mr Pierre Trudeau decided two months ago to step down as Prime Minister of Canada, most observers considered it a foregone conclusion that his successor would be Mr John Turner, a Toronto corporation lawyer and former minister.

But Mr Turner is being given a run for his money by Mr Jean Chrétien, Minister of Energy and Resources, who has served in every federal Cabinet since the Trudeau reign began in 1968.

The result is that the race for the leadership of the ruling Liberal party - and the Prime Minister's job - has turned into a serious contest, rather than the widely expected easy romp for Mr Turner. There are seven candidates but the other five have not generated any momentum.

The consensus is that Mr Turner still leads Mr Chrétien by a substantial margin among committed delegates to the June 14 leadership convention in Ottawa.

Despite having been away from the federal political scene for eight years, the photogenic former Finance Minister still exercises a powerful attraction for Liberals across the land who see him, above all, as someone with enough political appeal to keep them in office.

The day he announced his candidacy on March 16, a dozen ministers jumped to his support. However, Mr Chrétien, more rough-hewn than the smooth and self-assured Mr Turner, has been chipping away at the front-runner's strengths.

Mr Chrétien has sought to exploit his position as a Trudeau loyalist while emphasizing that as Prime Minister he would be his own man. He would become the first French-Canadian to succeed another French-Canadian as Prime Minister.



Mr Turner: Smooth and self-assured.

Teenage courts pass sentence

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Teenage lawbreakers in some parts of the United States are having their sentences decided by juries of their own under-seventeen contemporaries.

The idea is to make young people familiar with, and part of, the justice system, to increase their sense of responsibility, and to reduce the resentment that young, and perhaps rebellious, offenders feel when they are sentenced.

It is felt that teenage lawbreakers are more likely to accept the justice of their sentences when they are de-

cided by people of their own age and experience.

Teenage courts exist in several parts of the country, in New York State, New Jersey and Texas. The west Texas town of Odessa has had a teenage court working for six months as an experiment, following the example set by three other towns in the state. The court does not try cases and their jurisdiction is limited to relatively minor offences, such as petty shoplifting, certain kinds of assault, under-age driving and speeding. Defendants who come before them

have already been convicted in the juvenile court.

A teenage sentencing jury sits with an adult judge. The facts in the cases are outlined by a teenager - and another teenager speaks in mitigation for the defendant. In typical cases the jury sentences offenders to do a number of hours of community service.

A sentence might also include an order to serve a number of times on a teenage jury: part of the process of building a sense of responsibility and involvement.

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Reagan ready for direct appeal to people on Central American policy

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan will soon go on the offensive to get his way in Central America, appealing directly to the American people for assertive action in the region. It is clear that he is determined to force the hand of an increasingly obstructive and jittery Congress.

Congress returned from the Easter recess yesterday determined to restrain Mr Reagan in his intensifying campaign to deliver emergency money and equipment to American-backed forces in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Administration officials say that on his return from China the President will fight back either with a speech on Central America or a presidential broadcast.

The Administration is acutely sensitive to suggestions that it has moved towards a state of readiness for combat action in the region. In response to a report in the *New York Times*, saying the Pentagon was now in a position to assume a combat role, the State Department insisted on Monday that the US has no plans for military intervention.

As the political battle intensifies, the growing presence Mr Reagan has ordered in and around Central America is being forcefully manifested in two arenas.

Last Friday, the Americans began extensive military exer-

cises in the Caribbean, code-named Ocean Venture 84. At their height in about a week they will involve 33,000 military personnel and 350 ships led by the aircraft carrier America.

And in just over three weeks, huge US manoeuvres will get under way in Honduras, the poorest nation in Central America dwarfing any exercises the Americans have undertaken in the region before. They are code-named Grenadario 1.

Both are calculated to intimidate America's enemies while Mr Reagan struggles to wrest money from Congress for the anti-Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua and the army in El Salvador.

Honduras has become an important American military base, though there is no formal agreement. During exercises over the past nine months American troops have established a firm presence and built up substantial stocks of military equipment. Next to Panama, Honduras is now America's most important foothold in the isthmus.

Since the end of the big military exercise in Honduras last February - they lasted six months - the number of American military personnel in the country has levelled off to about 1,700. Most are at the Palmerola Air Base in the centre of the country. America's

military headquarters in Honduras, built at a cost of more than \$13m.

It is clear that the US is in a position for swift combat action, partly thanks to at least two large new runways built in Honduras since last summer. Each is capable of handling C130 cargo and troop-carrying planes. One is extremely close to the border with Nicaragua, the principal target of US belligerence.

Funding for the Honduras-based guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) by the CIA is about to expire - and may have done so already - unless President Reagan gets the \$21m emergency money he has requested from Congress.

A smaller guerrilla group - The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance operating out to Costa Rica - also receives US funds. It has lost American aid for brief periods over the past year because of its apparent ineffectiveness and internal feuding. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said there was "No plan, no strategy, no thought of putting US combat troops" in Central America. But nobody on Capitol Hill seriously doubts that the US Southern Command in Panama has contingency plans well in hand to respond to any instructions from the White House to intervene.



The writing on the wall: The 100 miles of the Berlin Wall present tourists with the longest stretch of graffiti in the world. Sinister images of despair alternate with crude messages in many languages.

Bonn to recruit women soldiers

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

West Germany will start recruiting women into the army next year, and will probably extend national service from 15 to 18 months, a Defence Ministry official said yesterday.

Herr Peter Wurzbach, state secretary at the ministry, told the mass circulation *Bild* newspaper that these measures

had been forced on the government by the steady fall in the birthrate over many years and the need to keep the Bundeswehr up to the strength. His statement was the first official confirmation of plans that have been mooted for some time.

The first 1,000 women volunteers will be recruited next year, and altogether the army plans an intake of 15,000.

At present under the legal provisions made when the Bundeswehr was reconstituted after the war, there are no women in the army apart from 30 doctors.

Herr Wurzbach said women would have the same duties and opportunities as men.

'National' service is compulsory for all men above the age of 18 in West Germany, although an increasingly large

number of young people register conscientious objection and opt instead for a longer alternative social service.

The West German army is the largest in Europe, with almost 500,000 men, and is assigned the main duty of guarding NATO's front line in Central Europe. The fall in the birthrate has made it increasingly difficult to maintain the numbers needed for NATO's defence strategy.

Air traffic strike hits French flights

From Our Correspondent, Paris

French air traffic controllers went on strike yesterday after a 20-year ban. About 130 flights out of Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports were delayed between 30 minutes and three hours. As the Paris strike ended in the afternoon, stoppages spread to airports in south-eastern France.

The trouble is over the Government's insistence that strikers in future assure a minimum service, involving 10 per cent of flights and 20 per cent of staff. The reasons include international obligations to overflying airlines, national defence considerations and a desire not to isolate the French islands - from Corsica to Tahiti.

The controllers' union replied that it already provided a minimum service on a voluntary basis during unofficial strikes. It sees the move as the thin end of a wedge for minimum service during strikes in other public service sectors. This is a government preoccupation, given the union unrest over wage limits.

Nurses yesterday set up their own minimum service and then took to the streets of Paris to protest at cuts in their permitted tasks, including taking blood samples.

Today it is the turn of defenders of the state school system to fill the boulevards.

Brazil's opposition takes to streets

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Demonstrations have begun in Brazil's main cities to coincide with today's debate and subsequent vote in Congress on a motion calling for presidential election by direct suffrage this year.

People here were urged to start making as much noise as possible from eight pm last night, by sounding car horns and banging saucepans. In Rio, a massive fireworks display was organized. The University of Brasilia and other private colleges in the city have been closed until Friday, as students began to demonstrate. Troops and police using tear gas closed the campus to stop the demonstration.

Politicians returning to the capital after the Easter break have protested at the intense searches they have been subjected to at Brasilia airport, where several people have been given orders of returning to their point of departure or to hotels, where they would have to stay until the vote is over. All passengers are required to inform police where they will be staying in Brasilia.

All television and radio reports are subject to strict censorship under the emergency

measures and they must be submitted for checking. Newspapers, which have a small readership in Brazil, are not affected by the censorship.

The São Paulo state government is planning to transmit the proceedings direct from Congress, where they are broadcast live throughout the building.

The people of Brazil are being urged to wear yellow tomorrow, the colour of the *Directas Ja* campaign, and university students in many cities are planning sit-ins throughout the vote. Trade union organizers have been touring the streets of São Paulo, calling for a day of "civic vigilance".

A colonel in the Defence Ministry, who published a statement calling for direct elections, has been confined to barracks for 15 days.

The vice-president of the ruling PDS party, Senator Jorge Bornhausen, of Santa Catarina state, has announced that he will vote for the constitutional amendment. But he is only one of seven PDS senators who will be doing so and unless many others change their minds at the last minute, the amendment stands no chance of being passed.

Vienna consensus survives

Austrians persuaded to tighten their belts

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

A year after the general election of April 24, 1983, which ended the Socialist era of Dr Bruno Kreisky, Dr Fred Sinowatz, the present Chancellor of Austria and leader of the Socialist-liberal coalition Government, admits that there is no room for complacency in his country.

Within a year of taking office, inflation has almost doubled, reaching 5.8 per cent, and a host of taxes has been raised causing energy prices to increase by as much as 20 per cent.

But, despite the taxes, public spending still managed to produce a budget deficit this year of 16.7 billion schillings (£700m) more than expected. In an attempt to tighten public spending still further, the Government announced last week plans to reform pensions, one of Austria's most emotive financial issues.

Since the days of the Hapsburgs, Austrians have prized a generous pension above all



Dr Kreisky: Golden era recalled

school and university leavers and the first time unemployed. But whatever the cracks in the Austrian economy, the lessons of the civil war 50 years ago and the subsequent Anschluss with Nazi Germany have left most Austrians still convinced that a small country can only survive by sinking its own internal differences, including industrial strife.

This spirit of consensus is well illustrated by the coalition Government made up of the Socialist Party and the right-wing Liberal Party. To survive in Parliament the Socialists need the Liberals. But the Liberals, enjoying their first taste of power, have consistently failed to satisfy their more conservative supporters.

The Liberal Defence Minister, Herr Friedrich Frischenschlager, having dismayed his party supporters by giving a day off to the Army last autumn for a peace demonstration, horrified them further by his plans to purchase 300 20-year-old Centurion tanks from Holland despite the existence of the modern, manufactured Austrian Curassier tank.

If Herr Frischenschlager has fallen foul of his party's right-wing, the Liberal party leader and Vice-Chancellor, Herr Norbert Steger, has failed to allay suspicions among the left-wing of his party that he will not resist Socialist plans to activate Austria's first but as-yet unused nuclear power station on the Danube.

Doing well

Hanover (Reuters) - Dr Kreisky is in a satisfactory condition in hospital after undergoing a kidney transplant operation on Easter Sunday. He had been on a dialysis machine.

other perks of service. Civil servants can expect to retire with a pension of 80 per cent of their final salary, and widows and widowers receive the full pensions of their deceased spouses, making Austrian pensions the envy of Europe.

Dr Sinowatz's plans to grasp this nettle by raising contributions and reducing widows' and widowers' pensions have already provoked demonstrations and the threat of a general civil service strike.

In a country which prides itself on its stability and absence of labour unrest, there is considerable anxiety over employment. Although the number of unemployed fell in March from 200,000 to 190,000, the figures took no account of

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33	37	NA	5.12	7.68	10.24	12.80
34	38	NA	5.56	8.34	11.12	13.90
35	39	NA	6.08	9.12	12.16	15.20
36	40	NA	6.76	10.14	13.52	16.90
37	41	NA	7.42	11.13	14.84	18.55
38	42	NA	8.22	12.33	16.44	20.55
39	43	NA	9.20	13.80	18.40	23.00
40	44	£5.12	10.24	15.36	20.48	25.60
41	45	5.70	11.40	17.10	22.80	28.50
42	46	6.33	12.66	18.99	25.32	31.65
43	47	7.03	14.06	21.09	28.12	35.15
44	48	7.82	15.64	23.46	31.28	39.10
45	49	8.82	17.64	26.46	35.28	44.10
46		9.79	19.58	29.37	39.16	48.95
47		10.89	21.78	32.67	43.56	54.45
48		12.23	24.46	36.69	48.92	61.15
49		13.59	27.18	40.77	54.36	67.95

*NA indicates the minimum number of units available at these ages is 2

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South Africa makes deal with Mozambique to share Cahora Bassa power

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa have reached a new agreement on the use of power from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme on the Zambezi in north-western Mozambique. It will be formally signed in Cape Town on May 2.

The agreement is another important strand in the web of commercial, economic and military accords intended to act as the binding agents of the new policy of "good neighbourliness" between South Africa and the black revolutionary regime in Mozambique.

The supply contract provides for South Africa to purchase at a much increased tariff up to 1,450 megawatts, about 8 per cent of the country's annual requirement, and to supply 90 megawatts to Maputo. The Mozambique capital, (Mozambique does not possess the transformer capacity to take power directly from Cahora Bassa).

Planned by Portugal, the former colonial power in Mozambique, financed largely by South Africa and built by a consortium of European engineering companies, Cahora Bassa began commercial operation in 1978, three years after Mozambique became independent.

The level of new tariff has not yet been disclosed, but Portugal, which is still responsible for paying off the huge loans raised to finance the dam, asked for a

200 per cent increase during negotiations. Under the old agreement Pretoria paid up to 50m rands (£28m) a year when the scheme was operating fully.

Since 1980 the power supply from the dam has been erratic, and there has been none at all since last October when guerrillas of the Mozambique rebel movement, Renamo, sabotaged the 480-mile transmission lines. The lines are still down and it is not clear how soon they can be made operational again.

There are benefits for both sides in getting the scheme back on its feet. The longer the delay, the longer it will take for the dam to become a source of revenue to Mozambique. At present all the revenue goes to Portugal, the principal shareholder, to pay off the building loans.

Once the scheme is operating fully, the agreement also provides for Mozambique to pay for the electricity it receives from the South African grid in local currency rather than in precious "hard" foreign currency. This could bring an immediate foreign exchange saving of about £550,000 a month.

For South Africa, Cahora Bassa is a useful external source of power. The Republic has no hydroelectric scheme, and to generate the same capacity from a coal-fired plant would consume up to 70 million litres of

fresh water a day - not a negligible consideration in a water-short country.

The future of the dam will be seen as a test of South Africa's ability and determination to curb the activities of Renamo which, much convincing circumstantial evidence suggests, it has been covertly supporting ever since the Rhodesian Government of Mr Ian Smith, the rebels' original sponsor, went out of business.

Implicit in the terms of the security pact signed between Pretoria and Maputo on the banks of the Nkomati river on March 16 is a commitment by South Africa to cease support for Renamo, in return for action by Mozambique to curb the activities from its soil of the underground African National Congress (ANC).

Over the past few weeks there have been visible signs that Mozambique is keeping its side of the bargain, but less clear evidence that South Africa is doing the same (though Renamo propaganda broadcasts beamed from South African soil went off the air soon after the Nkomati signing).

In fact, Renamo guerrilla activity has intensified lately and has included sabotage of electricity supply from South Africa to Mozambique. For the moment, however, the authorities in Maputo seem to be accepting this as a last fling by Renamo.



Light relief: Mr Walter Mondale addresses supporters at Baltimore's City Hall and draws a laugh from the mayor, Mr William Schaefer

Khomeini may seek way out of Gulf War

By Hazzir Teimourian

A report from Tehran suggests that Ayatollah Khomeini may be exploring ways to end the 3½-year-old war with Iraq. Last Thursday, he is understood to have summoned to his residence in north Tehran a critic of the war and former Foreign Minister of his regime, Mr Ebrahim Yazdi, to question him on what course the Government should now take.

Since Mr Yazdi has for some time advocated a peaceful settlement at the International Court of Justice at The Hague, the ayatollah must have known in advance what advice to expect. It is possible that his interest would therefore have been in the details of Mr Yazdi's proposals.

Mr Yazdi has declined to speak to the press about his meeting, but according to people close to him, he urged the ayatollah to settle the dispute by invoking in an international court the Algiers agreement of 1975 between the Shah and the present ruler of Iraq, President Saddam Hussein, which settled the border issue between the two countries. He also urged that heavy reparations be demanded from Baghdad because Iraq started the war in September, 1980.

There is no shortage of officials inside the regime who could have provided the ayatollah with similar advice. Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis (Parliament) who has recently spoken of reparations as a basic peace condition without also demanding at the same time the overthrow of President Hussein, is thought to be among the would-be peace-makers.

Mr Yazdi, an American-educated pharmacologist, who became Foreign Minister in the provisional Islamic Government of Mr Mehdi Bazargan in 1979, was one of the ayatollah's three closest advisers during his brief exile in France in 1978-1979.

After his dismissal he remained an MP, but was sometimes physically assaulted by other members when he sought to address the Assembly. Together with four other parliamentary colleagues belonging to Mr Bazargan's Freedom Movement, he did not contest the parliamentary elections of April 16 in protest at not being allowed to hold public meetings or publicize party views.

Up to half a million Iranian troops are reported to have been deployed along the borders with Iraq for the past few weeks. There is nervousness in Government circles in Tehran that if the troops were to fail to break through Iraq's defences, Iran's position and any subsequent peace talks would be weakened.

There are no indications that the ayatollah has definitely decided not to launch the long-awaited offensive, but his secret talks with a known opponent of his war policy may indicate a change of heart.

Howe visits South Korea steel works

Seoul (Reuters) - Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday visited a South Korean steel company which recently awarded a big contract to a British firm. Britain is trying to adjust a trade imbalance running at more than two to one in South Korea's favour.

Pohang Iron and Steel Company, owner of the steel mill, recently awarded a £28.5m contract to the Davy McKee Corporation, to provide a blast furnace for its second steel mill at Kang Yang Bay.

Sailing in the vodka armada

Moscow (Reuters) - Yachts intended for training young Soviet Olympic hopefuls are being used by senior sports officials for weekend cruises, according to *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

The paper said that the yacht training centre outside Moscow had sold its small boats to raise money to fit out bigger vessels in luxury.

Price rise riots

Santo Domingo (AP) - Businessmen in the Dominican Republic joined young demonstrators for violent protests against government-ordered price increases in which stores were burnt and looted. Five people were reported killed, scores injured and nearly 300 arrested during clashes with police.

24 condemned

Banjul (Reuters) - Twenty-four people were sentenced to death for treason by a court here in the latest of a series of trials in The Gambia connected with a coup attempt in 1981. More than 50 people have now been sentenced to death but no executions have been carried out.

Artist deported

Bonn - Harald Naegeli, the Swiss graffiti artist who sought cultural asylum in West Germany after being sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for defacing property in Zurich, was extradited yesterday to Switzerland to begin his sentence.

Nyerere choice

Dar es Salaam (AP) - President Nyerere of Tanzania has appointed his Foreign Minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, as the country's new Prime Minister to replace Mr Edward (Sokoine) Njiru, who was killed in a car accident on April 12.

Strangler jailed

New York (Reuters) - Lawrence Foye, aged 22, convicted of strangling Lenore Gilbey, former wife of an heir to the Gilbey's gin fortune, was jailed here for between 25 years and life.

Flag burnt

Athens - More than 1,000 Armenian demonstrators, chanting anti-Turkish slogans, broke through a police cordon here yesterday and burnt a Turkish flag outside the Turkish Embassy to mark the 69th anniversary of the massacre of Armenians in Turkey in 1915.

Docks strike

Tokyo (AFP) - An estimated 60,000 Japanese dockers began an indefinite pay strike, boycotting export container cargo at 10 ports. A 24-hour walkout by pilots of a domestic airline forced cancellation of 262 flights.

Finns freed

Moscow (Reuters) - Two Finnish schoolboys, sentenced to a year in a Soviet labour camp for bathing naked in a Leningrad hotel fountain in January, have been allowed to go home. A Leningrad court changed the sentence to a two-year suspended term after fierce criticism in Finland.

Whale scare

Stockholm - A huge white whale, a surprise sight visitor to the Baltic, caused panic among passengers when it nearly collided with a ferry from the southern Swedish port of Helsingborg.

Dithering over race may have led to death

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg

An investigation has been ordered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration into the death of a Coloured (mixed race) television announcer after allegations that doubt about his racial classification delayed emergency treatment for injuries he received in a car accident earlier this month.

It is alleged that Mr Vivian Solomons, the first Coloured announcer to be appointed on the television channel for white viewers, died while hospital staff dithered in deciding what race he was and to which section of the Klerksdorp Hospital he should be admitted.

A member of the Transvaal provincial government responsible for hospital services, Mr D. P. Kirsten, yesterday rejected the allegations and said Mr Solomons had been admitted immediately to a white surgical ward where attempts to resuscitate him failed.

Andreotti fails to break ice

From Richard Owen Moscow

Despite some hopeful remarks about détente by President Chernenko yesterday Sir Geoffrey Howe and other Western politicians will have an uphill task reviving the East-West dialogue after this week's visit to Moscow by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, according to Western diplomats.

Signor Andreotti met President Chernenko yesterday in the Kremlin in what *Tass* described as a "businesslike and constructive atmosphere." On Monday, he held a day of talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Soviet Foreign Minister.

Yesterday, President Chernenko told Signor Andreotti that the deployment of new American missiles in Italy and other West European countries had "seriously aggravated the threat of war." This made it all the more important to return to détente, the Soviet leader said, adding that provided both sides were guided by the broad interests of peace and security Soviet-Italian relations could be viewed with greater confidence.

Argentina proposes steps to peace

From Our Correspondent, Paris

Argentina is proposing a policy of "small steps" towards a dialogue with Britain over the Falklands, Señor Dante Caputo, the Argentine Foreign Minister, said in Paris yesterday.

He said his country remained "extremely firm on the essential claim of sovereignty," but added that this firmness extended to the "necessity of a diplomatic dialogue with Britain." That was why Argentina wanted a series of informal talks without an agenda. "We believe in a diplomacy of dialogue," Señor Caputo said at a press conference at the end of one-day official visit to France.

Señor Caputo told me after the press conference that the small steps policy could start without any preconditions about sovereignty or anything else. "I have told London this. The important thing is to get around the table," he said.

His visit was ostensibly devoted to helping along negotiations on Argentina's \$43.8 billion (£31 billion) debt. However, it gave Señor Caputo the chance to talk about the Falklands, which he seemed anxious to do.

Earlier, at a lunch given by M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, he devoted a third of his speech to the Falklands.

Señor Caputo said his Government was "seeking to create favourable conditions for negotiations" with Britain while underlining that a final solution must include the question of sovereignty.

Rains help guerrillas to force back Vietnamese

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Unusually early rains along the Thai-Cambodian border have given resistance guerrillas the edge over Vietnamese troops bogged down with heavy hardware, according to General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, the Thai supreme military commander. He said yesterday the guerrillas were now taking the initiative and forcing the Vietnamese to retreat.

Although the Thai divisional commander on the most sensitive section of the border, Major General Pichit Kullavanich also said the Vietnamese were retreating, a senior official of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPRLF), said last night that the Vietnamese still controlled the forward base alongside Ampil lake which

they captured 10 days ago. However, the guerrillas have recaptured some territory near the lake which has been supplying water to 40,000 Cambodian civilians on the border and is also a useful source of fish.

The guerrillas and the Vietnamese soldiers are only 250 yards apart at the lake. Sixty Vietnamese shells yesterday fell among the guerrillas but wounded only three, according to the KPRLF official.

The chief of staff of the KPRLF army, General Sak Suthasan has claimed that 500 Vietnamese have been killed at Ampil. He said his men had observed 13 trucks taking away the dead.

Indian troops in border clash

Delhi (Reuters) - Indian and Bangladeshi troops exchanged fire across their common border yesterday for several hours. An Indian officer was injured.

The spokesman said Bangladeshi riflemen opened fire yesterday morning at an Indian party building a 60-mile barbed wire fence along the Assam state border with Bangladesh.

The war no one can win

Collective punishment in the Lebanese marketplace

From Robert Fisk, Nabatieh, Southern Lebanon

They were standing outside the fruit-stall at the north-western corner of the market place in Nabatieh, four tired, perspiring soldiers, their flak jackets open in the heat, leaning against the walls and the orange boxes. Their eyes watching the roadway all the time.

"You can put the fruit out to air but you are forbidden to sell," the Israeli officer said over his shoulder to the Lebanese merchant, a plump man with a walrus moustache who thanked him obsequiously. The officer wore a *yarmouk* on his head and cradled a Galil assault rifle in his arms, right hand covering the trigger. A little collective punishment was going on.

"Who are you?" the officer asked when he saw us watching. "Are you tourists?" He paused. "Are you Jews?"

He was smiling slightly, as if relieved to see foreigners in a place where he was surrounded by so much hatred. He was young with black hair lying across his forehead.

When we asked why he was ordering the shops to close down, he replied at once. A young man had thrown a grenade from across the road at an Israeli foot patrol the previous day: one of the soldiers had been seriously wounded.

and flown to Rambam hospital in Haifa.

"We went and asked every shopkeeper if he saw the man with the grenade and everyone said he didn't see him," the officer concluded. He raised his eyebrows slightly.

But supposing the shopkeepers really did not see the grenade thrower, we asked. Was it fair to close the shops? The officer smiled again. "You must understand," he said slowly, "that this is an investigation. This is how we do the investigation."

But what, we asked, about the shooting earlier followed the explosion? A Nabatieh hospital had reported three people wounded by Israeli bullets. A bride had been taken to the clinic with shrapnel wounds to her face after she was hit in the local hairdresser's before her wedding.

The officer thought about this and one of his colleagues, a younger soldier with sandy hair and glasses, moved closer - still watching the road - to listen. "These things happen because we shoot back," the officer said. "All we can do is shoot in the direction - the grenade came from. Yes, I heard there were wounded, but we have no choice. You must understand

this. We just have to shoot to get the person."

Did the Israelis shoot the grenade-thrower? "No," the officer said.

The Lebanese merchant was pulling his trays of apples and oranges out of the sun and the soldiers talked for a while about the war - their war - that has not ended since they invaded Lebanon in 1982. The soldier with the sandy hair thought that "radical Shias" and Palestinians from "the Habash organization" were behind the attacks on them in Nabatieh.

Were they frightened? The officer looked at the Lebanese in the street who were looking at him. Then he shrugged his shoulders. "We get used to it," he said. But were the Israelis winning the war?

He still looked tired and the sweat was trickling down his face and on to the edge of his flak jacket. "No one can win," he replied. "This is a guerrilla war. It is always the same."

The officer nodded at the fruit merchant. "You are forbidden to sell anything," he repeated. The plump Lebanese stood and watched as the soldiers moved off the pavement to the street. Each said goodbye to us. The merchant they ignored.

Beirut battle claims two lives

From Our Correspondent Beirut

Truce observers along a one-mile stretch of Beirut's "Green Line" ducked for cover yesterday as rival militiamen fought for several hours with rocket-propelled grenades, mortars and anti-aircraft weapons.

Exactly what sparked the outbreak of fighting - the worst since a ceasefire went into effect last Thursday - was not determined. But at least two people were killed and five wounded along the frontline and in adjacent streets before the battles subsided.

The fighting came as a four-man security committee reached agreement on posting truce observers and police at three previously contested positions along the Green Line. Three people, including a Lebanese policeman serving with the buffer force, were killed in clashes near the contested sites on Monday.

Presidential sources said that President Gemayel of Lebanon was preparing to announce the formation of a new Government after his talks in Damascus last week with President Assad of Syria. Mr Gemayel is expected to name Mr Rashid Karami, aged 62, a pro-Syrian politician and former Prime Minister, to head the new "national unity" Cabinet, possibly before the weekend.



Heritage of war: A Beirut girl with her baby sister in her arms standing among the rubble of her ruined home

The new Montego's one of the safest cars around. What's at the bottom of it?

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Dunlop TD SP Elites have a high security wheel rim profile and tyre bead design, which firmly retain the tyre, maintaining steering control even after a blow out.

Russians launch offensive against Afghans in Panjshir valley

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

A long-awaited Soviet offensive against the strategic Panjshir valley in Afghanistan has finally begun, according to Western diplomats in Delhi yesterday.

The valley, a long fertile strip running deep into the Hindu Kush north of the capital, Kabul, has been peaceful for more than a year thanks to an unofficial peace treaty between the Russians and the mujahidin leader in the valley, Mr Ahmed Shah Mahsood.

But when the treaty fell due for renewal at the beginning of the year, Mr Mahsood put too many excessive demands for the Soviet side, and though they were apparently prepared to go some distance to accommodate him they were unable to agree.

Since then the Russians and Afghans have been massing troops at the various entrances to the valley in an attempt to seal it off. The mujahidin fighters have meanwhile been preparing themselves to tackle the invaders, and have sent many of their families and old people away to the relative safety of Kabul.

Before the peace agreement the Russians had tried on six occasions to subdue Mr Mahsood, each time without suc-

cess. A Western diplomat said here yesterday: "Panjshir seven has begun."

The campaign started at the weekend when high-level bombing raids were made and troops began to manoeuvre at the valley mouth.

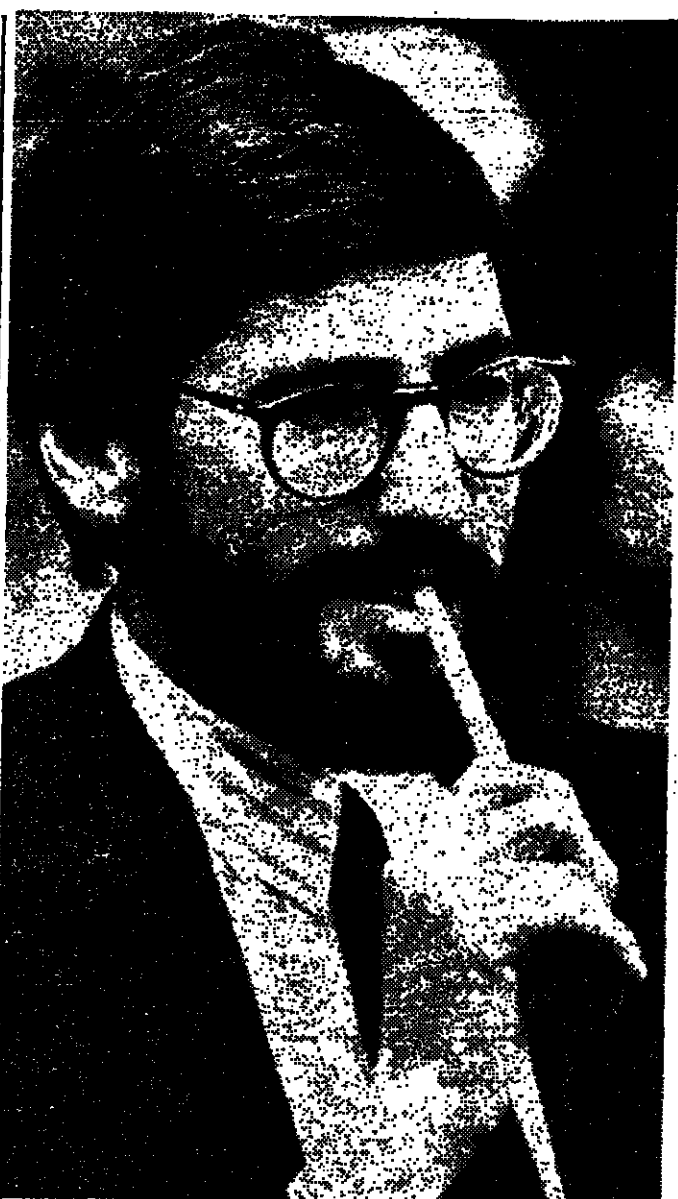
The spark for the start to hostilities was apparently the blowing up of a bridge which was part of a mujahidin campaign to block all routes from the north.

According to the diplomats, several bridges on the road between Mazari-Sharif and Kabul have been destroyed. Matlak Bridge and Gilbahar Bridge were the two principal breaches, but the bridge at the entrance to the Panjshir was also destroyed to prevent traffic taking an alternative route to the capital.

The Russian build-up has been reported by diplomats for some weeks. They have also reported that the Bagram airbase nearby has recently been reinforced.

A number of SU25 close-

support bombers have been seen in Bagram. They were used to particularly good effect in previous Soviet onslaughts on the valley, and in recent days 35 Mi8 and Mi24 helicopters have been moved there.



John Landis: he could face six years in prison

Three will stand trial over film death stunt

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Film director John Landis and two colleagues have been ordered to stand trial for the involuntary manslaughter of actor Vic Morrow and two children while shooting a war scene for the film *Twilight Zone*.

If convicted, Landis and his colleagues, pilot Dorsey Wingo and the chief of a film special effects crew, Paul Stewart, could each be jailed for six years.

The ruling by municipal court Judge Brian Crabhan was made amid criticism from members of the film industry that an increasing public demand for more spectacular stunts was jeopardizing the lives of film crews.

Morrow, 53, and the children, Renee Chen, six, and Myca Din Lee, seven, were killed when a helicopter crashed on them during the shooting of a Vietnam war scene in July 1982.

Morrow was running with a child under each arm across a river bed on the outskirts of Los Angeles while fireballs exploded around them and the helicopter hovered overhead.

The prosecution alleged during the preliminary hearing that debris hurled into the air by a special effects explosion struck the helicopter, piloted by Wingo, causing the crash.

Judge Crabhan said of the three accused "each one... created and unreasonable exposure of harm to those killed in the crash."

A dream turned sour

Decade of debt and stagnation

In the last of three articles on the inheritance of the revolution that overthrew Dr Marcello Caetano 10 years ago today, Richard Wiles discusses the gap between the expectations then aroused and present social and economic realities.

Portugal's 1974 revolution gave the country democracy, but the past 10 years have failed to change its main social institutions more than superficially.

"The revolution was radical because we emerged from an antiquated regime," said Professor Joao Miller Guerra, a Lisbon Socialist. "But social institutions, like education, health, the Church, the Administration and even the armed forces, have not undergone fundamental changes."

Professor Miller Guerra is a leading Lisbon doctor, who as a liberal opposed the Caetano regime and now regards himself as a rank-and-file member of Dr Mario Soares's ruling party.

"The young captains performed an immense role supporting the advent of democracy," he said, "but when the political parties did not need them to maintain the system, the upper middle



classes discovered they could continue their leadership through Parliament, and there was no need for totalitarianism any more."

Any fair judgment of the revolution must take account of the impact of the subsequent world economic depression. Portugal's foreign debt exceeds £9.5bn and only its reserves of gold stand between it and bankruptcy. The debts of 10 state enterprises at the end of last year were alone larger than the national budget.

Revolutionary rhetoric ill served Portugal's working classes, the poorest in Western Europe, by frightening the middle classes, who have quietly recovered lost terrain.

Education was not opened up by the revolution for greater social mobility. Egalitarian rhetoric in 1975 actually abolished state technical schools, so universities and the

"liberal" professions are still almost the only ladder to the top.

The Government's austerity measures have produced a cut of almost 16 per cent in this year's education budget compared with that for 1983.

A British-style national health service remains a revolutionary dream. It was put on the statute book under a Socialist Government in 1979, but the next government bowed to the doctors' bitter opposition and it was not implemented. The Supreme Court has just pronounced in favour of that original Socialist measure, but where are the funds now?

Portugal's infant mortality rate is three and a half times that of Sweden, tuberculosis is on the increase, and leprosy still exists in the backward north-east. Yet doctors abound in Lisbon. The bishops opposed limited abortion, and there is no sex education in schools.

Dr Vitor Constancio, a former Socialist finance minister and respected economist, observed recently that real wages, after an estimated 9 per cent fall last year, were now below the 1973 level.

Concluded

Leading article, page 17

Eanes abandons poll on abortion

From Our Own Correspondent, Lisbon

President Eanes has abandoned his proposal for holding a special referendum on limited abortion in Portugal and signed into law the Government measure passed by Parliament

in January. He signed only before the constitutional deadline expired yesterday.

As a practising Catholic, President Eanes doubtless bore in mind the vociferous public

campaign by Portugal's Catholic bishops while the bill was going through Parliament. They opposed legalizing even those abortions done to save a mother's life.

French break drug ring

Paris (AFP) - Police seized 110lb of opium and six tons of hashish, valued at £18m, over the weekend in the biggest haul of its kind in France.

Seven people were arrested,

including two brothers of Lebanese origin and four members of the Marseilles underworld.

Police said the hashish was shipped from a port in Lebanon.

European Law Report

Court of Justice of the European Communities

Enforcing European sex bias provisions

Von Colson and Kamann v Nordrhein-Westphalia

Case 14/83

Harz v Deutsche Tradax

Case 79/83

Before Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, President, and Judges T. Koopmans, K. Bahlmann, Y. Galmot, P. Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keefe, G. Bosco, O. Duc, U. Everling, C. Kakouris

Advocate General: Mme S. Rozes [Judgment delivered April 10]

Two women applied for posts as social workers in a men's prison in Germany. Their applications were rejected on the ground of their sex: the prison authorities referred to the problems and risks associated with the employment of women in such institutions and, for those reasons, preferred male candidates even if they were less qualified.

Miss Harz applied for a job advertised in the press by Deutsche Tradax. Her application was rejected on the ground that the job was reserved for men. Deutsche Tradax delivered cereal products to Saudi Arabia. It was said that only men worked in the trade and, for religious and social reasons, a woman could not establish commercial relations or maintain existing business contacts there.

All three women brought proceedings before the German courts claiming that a contract of employment should be made or, alternatively, damages. One of them also claimed the travel costs incurred when she applied for the job. The German courts found that there had been discrimination on the ground of sex but considered that, under German law, they could only award travel costs.

They decided to refer the matter to the court for a preliminary ruling under article 177 of the EEC Treaty. In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

Article 119 of the Treaty provided that Directives were binding on each member state to which they were addressed as to the result to be achieved but left to the national authorities the choice of form and methods. That gave the member state freedom to choose the ways and means of implementing a Directive but that freedom left untouched the obligation binding the member state to take all the measures necessary in its national legal system in order to ensure that the Directive was fully effective in accordance with its objective.

The objective of Directive 76/207 was the application in the member states of the principle of equal treatment between men and women by ensuring, in particular, that workers of either sex had in fact an equal opportunity of employment.

Article 2 defined the principle of equal treatment and its limits. Article 3(1) specified the scope of the principle in relation to access to jobs. Article 3(2) (a) provided that the member states should take the measures necessary to ensure that any laws, regulations and administrative practices contrary to the principle of equal treatment should be abolished. Article 6 obliged the member states to introduce into their national legal systems the measures necessary to enable all persons who considered themselves wronged by discrimination to pursue their claims by judicial process.

It followed that the member states were bound to adopt measures which were sufficiently effective to attain the objective of the directive and which could in fact be relied on by the persons

concerned before national courts. Such measures could, for example, include a requirement that the employer employ the person discriminated against or adequate financial compensation reinforced, if need be, by a system of fines. The directive did not impose a specific sanction but left to the member states the freedom to choose from the different possibilities apt to their legal systems.

Equality of opportunity could not be established in the absence of an appropriate penalty. That followed not only from the ends of the Directive but more specifically from article 6 which granted a right of action to job applicants who had been discriminated against and thus recognized that they had rights which could be relied on in legal proceedings.

While the application of the directive did not require a specific form of sanction for breach of the prohibition on discrimination, it nonetheless implied that the sanction had to be of such a nature as to ensure real and effective protection. It also had to have actual dissuasive effect on the employer.

In consequence, when a member state decided to penalise a breach of the prohibition on discrimination by the award of damages, they had to reflect adequately the loss suffered. National legislation which limited the rights of persons discriminated against in access to employment to a purely symbolic sum, such as reimbursement of the costs incurred in applying, was incompatible with the requirement to implement the Directive effectively in national law.

The obligation on member states to achieve the result intended by the Directive as well as the duty under article 5 of the Treaty to take all measures, whether general or particular, appropriate to ensure fulfilment of that obligation, bound all the authorities of the member states, including national courts.

In applying national law, and in particular the national legislative provisions introduced in order to implement Directive 76/207, national courts were bound to interpret national law in the light of the wording and objectives of the Directive in order to reach the result intended by article 119.

On the other hand, as to penalties for discrimination, the Directive did not include any unconditional and sufficiently precise obligation which could be relied on by an individual in the absence of implementing measures adopted within the time limits set, in order to obtain a specific remedy under the Directive when that was not provided for or permitted by national law.

For those reasons the court held:

1. Directive 76/207 did not require sex discrimination regarding access to employment to be penalised by an obligation binding the author of the discrimination to conclude a contract of employment with the applicant discriminated against.

2. So far as concerned penalties for discrimination, the directive did not include any unconditional and sufficiently precise obligation which could be relied on by an individual in the absence of implementing measures adopted within the time limits set, in order to obtain a specific remedy under the Directive when that was not provided for or permitted by national law.

3. While Directive 76/207 gave the member states freedom to choose between different solutions appropriate to achieve its objective, in order to penalise the breach of the prohibition on discrimination, it nevertheless required that, if a member state decided to penalise such a breach by the award of damages, then in order to ensure the effectiveness and dissuasive effect of the prohibition, they had to reflect adequately the damage suffered and go beyond a symbolic sum. It was for the national court to interpret and apply the legislation adopted in order to implement the Directive in conformity with the requirements of Community law, so far as it was given discretion to do so under national law.

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also on page 30

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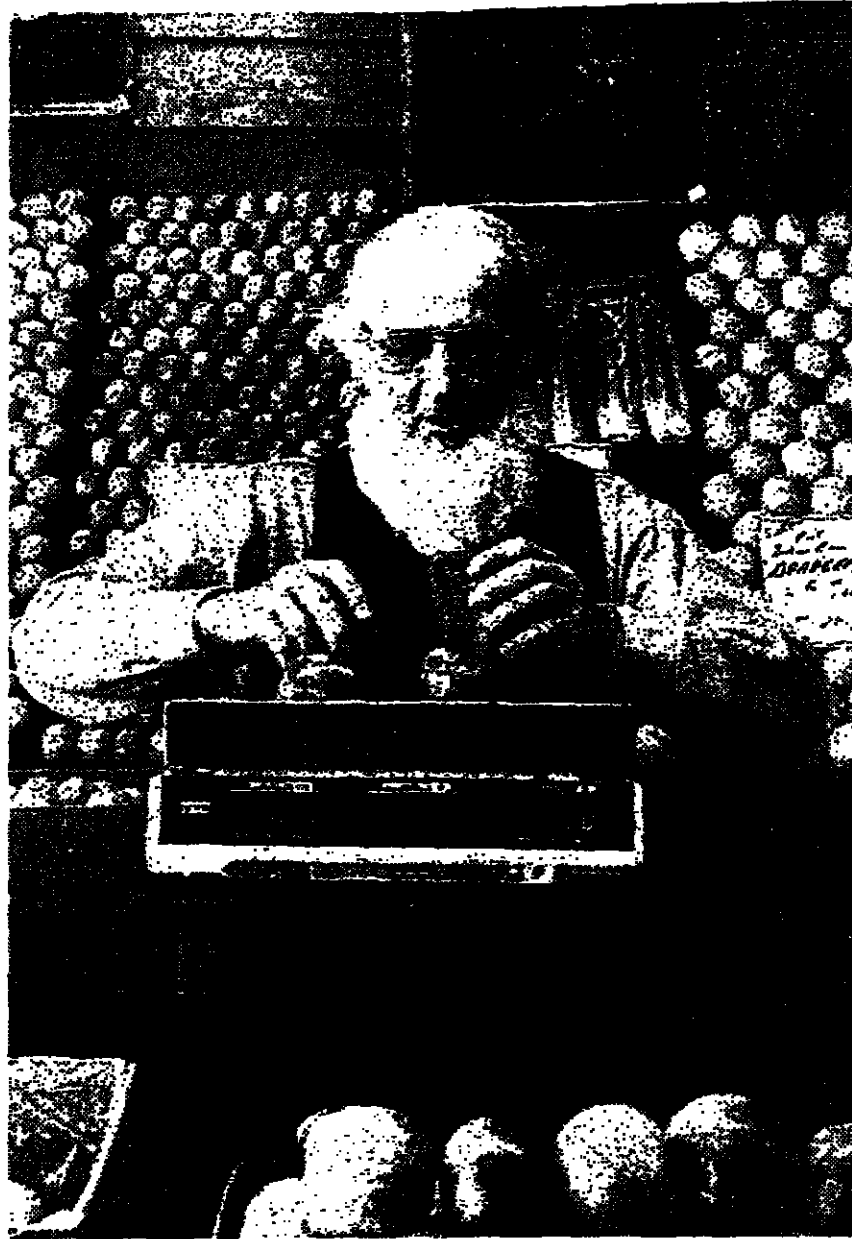
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SPECTRUM

Two hundred years ago, a Protestant sect from Germany moved to Pennsylvania committed to resisting progress. Today they can be found, barely changed by the years in between, as Christopher Thomas reports

The Americans that time forgot



Clockwise from top: An Amish family at Philadelphia Zoo for the summer picnic meeting of the Inter-State Producers' Cooperative. Eli Beller weighs fruit in an Amish store. Three Amish women watch proceedings at a horse auction in Lebanon, Missouri. Shopping in the usual Amish transport, a horse-drawn buggy. (Photographs: the Philadelphia Inquirer).

From the grime and smokestacks of Philadelphia it is an hour to Paradise. The countryside is rich and fertile and under plough for tobacco and corn. People are riding in horse-drawn buggies, their eyes turned from the ceaseless gaze of strangers. They seem shy and withdrawn. The men have long, tangled beards and the women are draped in shapeless clothes that have neither buttons nor zips, for such adornments are forbidden.

They talk quietly in a foreign tongue. At home there is no electricity, no radio, no telephone and no books save for the Bible. The houses are stark, without curtains, carpets, or pictures on the wall. There probably is no internal plumbing and certainly no central heating. Lighting is by kerosene, heating by wood stove, and there is a buggy in the garage, never a car.

These are the Amish, a reactionary people who 200 years ago came to Pennsylvania from Europe, where they are extinct. In America their culture is intact, secure and distinctly separate from the pampered society all around them. The children are defecting in only small numbers, preferring instead a life that will be tidy, ordered and

rigidly prescribed by the most conservative of the "plain" religions.

The Amish exist in many states of America, but Lancaster County in Pennsylvania is the mother settlement. They came in quest of William Penn's promise of religious freedom and still speak an Old German, as well as English. There are 12,500 Amish in Lancaster County, mostly farm people who till the land with horse and plough and try to avoid man-made fertilizers. Yet they achieve a productivity that compares with the most intensive modern production methods.

In Lancaster County they live in places with names like Paradise, Intercourse, Strasburg and Bird-in-Hand. Their children leave school with little more knowledge than the ability to read and write, for education is considered worldly. They read no newspapers, nor listen to worldly news. The boys will be farmers and will neither drink nor smoke. The girls will become mothers of many children, because birth control is banned.

The Amish are pursued by tourists. The gentle countryside of Lancaster County is dotted with hotels, restaurants and hamburger joints. Even

among the Amish you find occasional signs advertising buggy rides and home-made quilts, although in general they have nothing to do with outsiders.

The many buggies that travel the country roads are trailed mercilessly in the summer by camera-laden visitors, even though the guide-books all explain that it is a strict tenet of the Amish to avoid being photographed. One 20-foot sign offers visits to a "genuine" Amish farm, where you will find a souvenir shop, soft drink machines and a large car park. "William Penn's son built this house", says a young tour guide as she leads yet another procession through the old kitchen.

The Amish, like their less conservative neighbours, the Mennonites, are known as the Pennsylvania Dutch, which is a misnomer. They are Protestants from Germany, like many other eighteenth century settlers of Pennsylvania such as the Lutherans, Moravians and Schwenkfelders.

Amish farms are among the best. Their land in Pennsylvania is among the most expensive in the world. As their numbers expand they are moving to states where they have not pre-

viously settled. Wherever they go, they reinvigorate the local farming economy. There are now 88,000 Amish people in America in 350 settlements, and they continue to grow. They remain fervently anti-materialistic and refuse pensions and social security. The emphasis is on independence from the outside world.

They clash frequently with the world they reject. Amish children are expected to stop their education at the age of 12 or 13 ("the wisdom of the world is foolishness with God"), which brings conflicts with educational authorities over school attendance laws. The buggy is a menace on traffic-laden roads. Some states refuse to buy milk from Amish dairymen because it is not produced and stored with the aid of modern equipment. And some local ordinances ban the keeping of horses.

The moral standards of the Amish have hardly changed in 200 years but there are some concessions to the modern way. Many, for example, now use diesel engines to fuel machines that power refrigerators and motorized farm tools. They also use public telephones - in Lancaster County there are several telephone kiosks reserved exclusively for the Amish. Modern

equipment, however, is still frowned upon as worldly.

The Amish try to minimize contact with the outside world. There are 80 one-room Amish schoolhouses in Pennsylvania. They will rarely talk to journalists, and certainly not without an assurance that their names will not be used, for that would be vanity.

The tourists are their biggest headache. Lancaster County will have five million visitors this year, all looking for the funny people in their little grey buggies. Marie Goode, a local sociologist who has closely studied Amish and Mennonite culture, said: "In the 1960s some sociologists said the pressures of tourism could bring about the end of the Amish. It does get to be a zoo out here but the number of Amish has nearly doubled in the last 20 years. I expect that trend to continue."

Some Amish people, however, have moved out of Lancaster County because they could no longer stand the ogling of the tourists. But they have kept the faith, even if they have done so on 50 acres in Tennessee instead of in the ancestral, beautiful hills of Lancaster County.

moreover...
Miles Kingston

When silence was truly golden

As my contribution to BBC 2's twentieth anniversary celebrations, I would like to go back 19 years to its first birthday party, which contained one of the most memorable public pronouncements that I have ever heard. BBC 2 celebrated its first year in existence by broadcasting a live two-hour discussion about media, messages and mass communication - not a very festive way of celebrating anything, you might think, but young readers must remember that BBC 2 was the Channel 4 of its day. Nowadays, of course, BBC 2 is snooker only.

This televised seminar involved lots of British intellectuals like Raymond Williams, Richard Hoggart, Jonathan Miller and people called Hall. I do not say that these particular people were on the programme, only that people like them were on the programme. I have always found it very difficult to tell the difference between people like Raymond Hoggart and Richard Williams, or between any people called Hall. I cannot even remember the name or the face the chairman. What I do remember very clearly was the presence of Derek Taylor.

Derek Taylor was not an intellectual. He was on the programme because he was press officer or publicist for the Beatles, who were at that time the most famous people in history. Perhaps the Beatles had been invited to appear on the programme and could not make it, or perhaps Derek had intercepted the invitation and decided to go himself. I don't know. Perhaps the BBC had even felt that because they were staging a discussion on mass communications, they ought to involve someone with experience of it, although this seems unlikely.

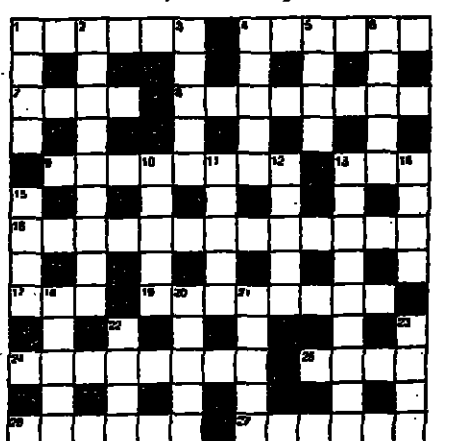
So I switched on and sat through the first hour of the discussion, as everyone made what I believe are called useful contributions to the debate. To put it another way, they made the sort of noises with which university dons impress students while thinking of something entirely different.

And at the end of the first hour the chairman turned to Derek Taylor and said: "Derek, I can't help noticing that after 60 minutes you still haven't said a single thing. If there is anything you'd like to say, now is your chance."

"I haven't really got anything to say except this", Derek Taylor said. "For the last hour I've listened to everything you've said, and I haven't understood a single word of it. This might worry me, except that I also realize there are hundreds of thousands of people like me at home, listening to this programme and wondering what on earth it's all about."

"That's why I think I'm performing a valuable function here. The viewers can look at me and say, 'He hasn't the faintest idea what's going on either'. I am someone actually on the television screen that they can identify with. That's all I want to say. I don't want to say anything else for the rest of the programme." And he did, though I waited and waited. I can't swear that this magnificent speech was exactly as I've written it down after 19 years, but I do find it interesting that I can remember his name, the shape of what he said, and nothing else about the programme at all. Wherever you are, Derek Taylor, I salute you. Your words have taken me through more TV programmes, Sunday newspapers, and painful dinner parties than anything else I've ever heard or read.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 325)



- ACROSS
- 1 Entirely (2,4)
 - 2 Martyr's village (9)
 - 3 Take place (5)
 - 4 Hippopotamus (5)
 - 5 Harmonize (4)
 - 6 Freight (3)
 - 7 Heap (4)
 - 8 Largest rodent (8)
 - 9 Grow rapidly (8)
 - 10 Seed shells (5)
 - 11 Livestock plant (5)
 - 12 Blend (5)
 - 13 Office seeker (9)
 - 14 Plain type (8)
 - 15 Fingerprint plate (4)
 - 16 And for rest (4)
 - 17 Soot speck (4)
 - 18 Armpit (5)
 - 19 In front (5)
 - 20 Unstandard language (5)
 - 21 Young deer (4)
- DOWN
- 1 Identification game (1,3)
 - 2 Punter 5 Bowl 8 Exact 9 Cholera
 - 3 Open plan 13 Wilt 15 Hundredweight
 - 4 Guts 18 Unlawful 21 Soapbox 22 Purg
 - 5 Flee 24 Nephew
 - 6 Use 3 Tot 4 Richard M Nixon
 - 7 Boot 6 Weeping 7 Oesophagus 10 Autoteller
 - 12 Pork 14 Zia 16 Netball 19 Force 20 Able
 - 22 Pop

SOLUTION TO No 324

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11 Open plan 13 Wilt 15 Hundredweight
17 Guts 18 Unlawful 21 Soapbox 22 Purg
23 Flee 24 Nephew
DOWN: 2 Use 3 Tot 4 Richard M Nixon
5 Boot 6 Weeping 7 Oesophagus 10 Autoteller
12 Pork 14 Zia 16 Netball 19 Force 20 Able
22 Pop

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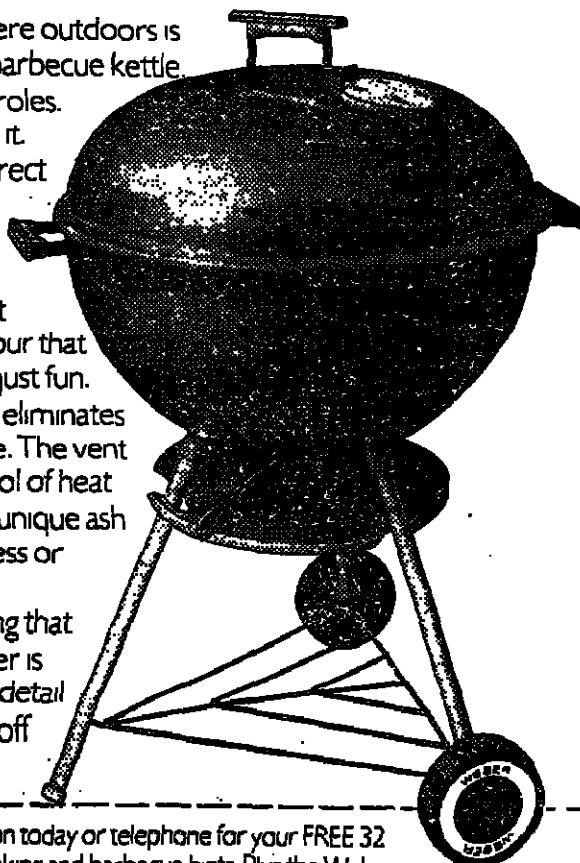
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IN A COOKOUT, IT OUTCOOKS.

Desperate measures

Sociology was partly the product of suicide or, at least, of the study of suicide statistics. One of the subject's founding fathers, the Frenchman Emile Durkheim, hoped to use these statistics to prove that sociology could become a precise science.

He attempted to correlate fluctuations in the numbers of suicides with the trends in society. He believed he had shown that, during periods of turmoil, the suicide rate went up. Social change seemed to encourage people to put an end to it all.

Recently, there has been much debate about whether unemployment causes an increase in suicides. And, for much of the 1970s, there was something close to medical panic about the numbers of attempted suicides. They rose, year by year, to something like 200,000 annual attempts.

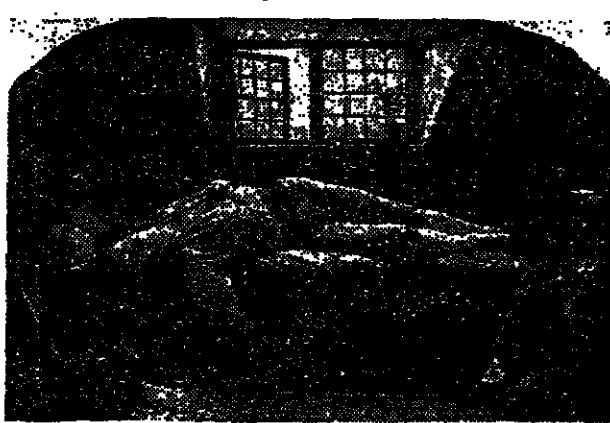
Some doctors following Durkheim blamed social change, permissiveness and the decay of family life. But studies increasingly showed that it was the prescribing habits of doctors which did as much harm as anything. Large doses of anti-depressants gave vulnerable people the perfect weapon for suicide.

Since the late 1970s, there has been some evidence that doctors are prescribing more cautiously. That may reduce casualties, but it doesn't begin to explain why people take such extreme steps.

A recent issue of the *British Journal of Psychiatry* has brought together a number of recent research reports on suicide. None of them are comforting reading.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: SUICIDE



Romantic image: the death of Chatterton

Lingering relic

The eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw suicide as a little romantic. The poet died himself in, in his garret, for love, or fame, or both.

Since 1950, suicide has become a medical problem but there are still odd relics of that romantic attitude. For instance, we tend to believe that those who threaten to kill themselves will do nothing about it. If it's all words, there's no risk.

Workers at the MRC Clinical Psychiatry Unit at Graylingwell Hospital followed up 1,263 attempted suicides to see if any of the psychological tests used predicted well those who might try again. That could alert doctors and social workers.

Using the Beck Scale, they found that those who showed the highest "suicidal intent" were, in fact, most likely to try again.

Very roughly, follow-up studies suggest that 10 per cent of those who make one serious attempt will eventually kill themselves. It seems

clear from this finding about "suicidal intent" that families and the "caring" professions have to learn to take threats more seriously than legends advise us to.

The reason why

Why do people kill themselves? J. A. Dyer and N. Kreitman of the Edinburgh Regional Poisoning Centre work at a unit which has long had a policy of admitting anyone who makes an attempt on his or her life. No one is just stitched up, pumped out - and sent out.

The authors note that there have been studies which have tried to examine patients' feelings of depression and hopelessness but, usually, the patients are asked how depressed and hopeless they feel when they wake up in hospital. By then it's rather too late.

Dyer and Kreitman say that asking patients "prior to the act..." seems the correct

thing to do", if one wants to understand why.

They investigated 120 subjects as soon as possible after admission. They wanted patients to remember what they felt like just before they made the attempt. Six of the 120 were unable to give a clear description of what they felt like when they did "it". The score of the other 114 revealed, not surprisingly, that they felt both very depressed and hopeless. Statistical analysis suggested that hopelessness was the key element, combined with the prospect that nothing will change.

Increase in deaths

While attempted suicides rose between 1965-75, the number of suicides actually fell. But, as re-

search at Guy's Hospital found, suicide rates increased again from 1975 on.

In 1975, 2,184 men committed suicide in England and Wales; by 1980, the number has risen to 2,629, an increase of 21 per cent. The increase among women was smaller.

In 1975, 1,509 committed suicide while, in 1980, 1,692 did so. Among males, the most substantial increases were among men under 34, and those over 75.

Changing methods

There has been a change in the methods individuals use to kill themselves. Gas has become less common but, for some reason, violent methods of death have increased. Since 1975, there has been a significant rise in the number of suicides using firearms, hanging and, largest of all, suffocation in cars.

David Cohen

Surrogate baby

Whether surrogate motherhood, or "womb-leasing" should be permitted in Britain is one of the key issues before the government-appointed Warnock Committee on artificial reproduction, due to report in June. The committee is deeply divided, some members believing it should be banned, with a prohibition on agencies and mothers charging fees. Others that, properly regulated, it could help the childless.

In the United States, surrogate agencies already exist. In Britain, none does officially although one in America is reported to be planning to open a British branch in Surrey. An attempt to ban such a move has already been made through a private member's bill in Parliament. In the United States, more than 100 surrogate babies have been born and controversy is fanned by newspaper advertisements offering \$10,000 to surrogate mothers. Many church leaders are opposed. Some states propose to regulate it, others to ban it. Nicholas Timmins has talked to a surrogate mother and the parents who received her child about their experience.

The child

Amanda Johnson (not her real name) is a beautiful, beaming 11-month-old little girl. She is a surrogate child. In the language of the banner headline she is a "rent-a-womb" baby, the product of "rent-a-womb" and "babies for sale".

Those headlines make her parents, Ron and Sally, furious. To them she is the child they always wanted, their baby and nobody else's, and the fact that she was born to another woman as a surrogate mother - inseminated by Ron's sperm, implies nothing immoral or unethical.

With the government-appointed Warnock Committee pondering whether surrogacy should be banned, and the British Medical Association advising doctors to have nothing to do with it, Amanda's parents believe the argument for surrogate motherhood is going by default, in a blaze of antagonistic headlines.

Ron and Sally are churchgoing Americans. Aged 34 and 33, they met at college and married 14 years ago. For the past four years they have lived in England, Ron working as an executive engineer with an American-owned company. Some eight years ago they began to try seriously for a child.

Since then, Sally, a vivacious, intense, vocal mid-Westerner, has had three miscarriages, six or seven exploratory operations, blocked fallopian tubes (the tubes that carry the ova to the womb), and an operation in England to try to repair them.

Time, they felt, was running out. "Until you have lived through infertility," Sally says, "nobody can comprehend it."

Society has no compassion for the infertile

The waiting and the hoping, month by month. The endless visits to doctors. The operations, and the infertility clinics "where you sit in a queue with 50 pregnant women, surrounded by the paraphernalia of childbirth."

"Our society," she says, "has absolutely no compassion for the infertile, and its damn near time we got some."

Over the years, they have considered almost every option. The tubal surgery may yet work, but is uncertain. Adoption, Sally says, "went out with abortion. It's just not available any more. There's a five to seven year waiting list."

They considered a test-tube baby. But Ron says that would have meant another operation, £2,000 a try in a private hospital, a success rate that is too low, "and perhaps more false hopes."

They even thought about a black market child, something they say is easier to acquire than most people realize. But that would be illegal.

They settled on seeing whether another woman would have a child for them after reading a *Time* magazine article about Noel P. Keane, a Michigan lawyer who founded the first surrogate agency in the United States in 1976.

Sally says she had reservations. "I thought, these women who have babies for other people, they are just going to be prostitutes off the street."

Experience, taught her otherwise. Keane's agency, she says, screens both recipients and potential surrogate mothers carefully. Those who are unstable, doing it because they are desperate for money, or who have poor medical and genetic histories, are weeded out.

The agency accepted them, and a list of 10 women with photographs, their motives, and their job, marital, educational and medical histories was sent.

"I wanted a divorced woman,

with children, preferably a boy and a girl," Sally says. "Someone who had children and knew what was involved; a happy divorcee who was not promiscuous."

"As soon as I saw Helen, I knew she was perfect. She was studying to be a nurse, two children, a perfect record and psychological history."

Ron and Sally's records were sent to Helen. She accepted them. Ron flew to Michigan to donate his sperm to a frozen sperm bank.

Five months later, after repeated artificial inseminations, Helen was pregnant. Ron had met her briefly in Michigan and given her his phone number. Sally says "One day the phone just rang and it was Helen saying: 'Congratulations, Mrs. Johnson, you're going to be a parent in eight months. I just went weak.'"

There were, she says, anxieties. What if Helen changed her mind and kept the child? "I tried not to think about that; it was ridiculous."

For the birth they all flew to Hawaii. Each state's adoption laws vary in the USA, and Hawaii's were simple and fast, Ron says.

Helen and Sally met for the first time. "She was like my best friend. I felt she was my sister. It takes someone as close as a sister to do something like that out of love."

The baby was born by Caesarian section, with Ron and Sally watching just outside the operating theatre. As it was born, Helen shouted through: "It's a girl." "The doctor put her in my arms," Sally says. "I was so happy I just cried."

The three of them spent parts of the next few days together, Helen teaching Sally some of the arts of motherhood. On the final day, Ron says, Helen put the baby in Sally's arms and made a rehearsed speech.

"She's your child," she said. "She's always been your child. This is my most precious gift to you and I know there will never be a day when she will be unloved."

"It was," says Ron, "an emotional moment. There were tears rolling down her cheeks."

Nearly 12 months later and 4,000 miles apart, contact is very limited. Ron and Sally send photographs of Amanda to Helen at Christmas. Birthday photographs will probably be sent.

Ron says there has not been too much contact because: "We have to make the break." There is a photograph album loaded with pictures of Hawaii, Ron, Sally, Amanda and the days round the birth; but none of Helen. They are kept separately.

Amanda, they say, will be brought up knowing her origins. At some point they would like her to meet Helen. "I almost hope Amanda wants to meet her sometime, because she's a tremendous person. If Amanda wants to see her, it's her choice, at some time... I wouldn't stop her."

People's reactions to what they have done have varied. Friends and neighbours have been curious about the sudden appearance of a baby, "but most, when they find out what is really involved, think it is wonderful."

There are pressures. But she says they are tolerable. "I sometimes feel I have to be Superman. I can't just be normal. I am under judgment."

Amanda cost her parents \$20,000 (£13,000). Ten thousand (£6,500) went to Helen, \$5,000 (£3,225) to the agency, and another \$5,000 to the trips to Michigan and Hawaii.

She says: "How can society justify an abortion every three and a half minutes and condemn us. It's hypocritical to say you can kill your child, but to create one is immoral, and nobody has been hurt. We pay fees, but only to reimburse someone for their time and service. The result is a lot of happiness. When you talk of 'rent-a-womb' or buying babies, you turn something very beautiful into something very dirty. It's not like that."



Amanda: "The name means to love and to be loved", her mother says. "I may not have carried that baby in my womb, but I carried her in my heart."

The mother

Helen is a gentle, East Coast American. Five foot three, 10 stone, brown eyes and curly hair. Married at 17, divorced at 21, she is now 25 and with a little girl of six and boy of four.

From a Bible-reading Methodist background, she is now studying to be a nurse.

Almost 12 months after giving birth to Amanda and handing her over, she has, she says: "no regrets, no second thoughts."

Why did she do it? "I like having babies," she says. "I enjoy being pregnant. Some people hate it, but I like it. I really do. I thought it was one way I could help people. I am going into the nursing field, and I thought it was another way I could help somebody."

Her marriage at 17, she says, was "something I wanted, something he didn't". After the divorce she wanted to be pregnant again. The children were reaching school age. "I kept seeing a lot of pregnant ladies and thought 'gosh I want to be that way again'. I'm not married and don't feel right now I am going to be married in the future. For me to have children I would want to be married and this was one way I could be pregnant and help somebody. I have a family, I've had the experience, I know what a joy it is."

She heard of and contacted Keane's agency, and went through the screening tests.

She didn't really want the money. "I didn't want Amanda ever to feel she was bought and sold. Ron argued me into it. You have children

to raise, he said. I still didn't want it. He kept saying you can put it in the bank and save it for the kids."

"I was a big thing with the psychiatrist. He kept saying 'why don't you want the money?' It was just something I wanted to do. I was going to do it for free." In the end, she banked the money for the children.

Did she ever have second thoughts? She says not, though there were moments of high emotion. Meeting Sally for the first time, hugging and kissing her in a Hawaii hotel lobby, and seeing her delight at first handling the baby.

There were bad moments too. "The first day after I handed her over I felt terrible. I went to lunch and I felt really empty. I cried, just cried. But the next day I felt really different, very good. I felt I have made someone happy, just by doing what I have done."

The other great wrench, she says, was signing the adoption papers, renouncing her maternal rights. "The language was so blunt. You give up this, you give up that. I thought 'I'm not giving that up, I'm giving her to someone to take care of and enjoy.'"

Does she, twelve months on, miss her daughter. "Sure I think about her a lot. Does she crawl, does she walk, what's she look like. Just motherhood curiosity. Some days I have a day when it seems strange, I do my work, do my study, and then I look at calendar and it's the 6th, her birthday, and I think 'gosh, she's so many months old, I wonder what she's doing.'"

"I miss her like that. I'd like to hold her and kiss and hug her, but I always want to hand her back too. I told them at the beginning she will always be theirs. Sally is her mother now, but it's nice to know what she's doing."

Since the birth, she says, she has only had some photographs and a letter at Christmas. Two or three of her letters have gone unanswered. "I'm a little bit disappointed with that. They have their life to live, though they might send a few more pictures and a letter."

Her parents, she says, backed her in what she did and most people have been positive. "There was really, only one person who said 'how cruel, how selfish, how could you carry a baby and give it up?' But that's not my feeling. If a baby is made out of love and gives a chance to people to raise children who couldn't have raised children, what's wrong with that?" Her own children know all about Amanda.

Would she do it again? "I would want at least two years to get my body back into shape. I would like to do it again, but Amanda was born by Caesarian and I don't know how that might affect my chances of having other children."

"If I got married again I would still want to give my husband children. But I sure would like to do it again."

"I don't think I will ever have any regrets. I haven't yet and I don't think I ever will. When Amanda's older and if we discuss this and she was negative, I think that would hurt, but I wouldn't regret it. It's made her parents awfully happy, and I think she'd have to come to terms with that herself."

The law

Surrogating raises a plethora of legal and moral issues, such as who owns the baby, what happens if one party changes its mind, what is the legitimacy of the child.

Ron argues that surrogating should be regulated, controlled by legislation, but not banned.

Without legislation, he says: "there will be disasters". He addressed the issues in turn. First is that there must be proper screening of both the natural mother and the recipients, much on the lines of adoption agencies use.

Then, he says, there is the touchy issue of fees. Talk by a proposed British agency of £16,000 for a baby is, he says, "disproportionate".

The \$5,000 (£3,225) agency fee was reasonable for the services provided he says - the screening, matching, psychiatric interviews, and legal adoption work. The British equivalent would be £2,000.

The \$10,000 (£6,500) for the mother, he says, is not a sum for "buying a baby", but simple compensation for the mother for her action and potential loss of earnings for the six months she cannot work while pregnant and immediately after the birth.

Ten thousand dollars is 60% of an good American secretary's salary - the British equivalent might be £4,000. The fees, he says, should be regulated. "It is not paying for the child, but compensating the mother for her time."

On the legal questions, he argues there should be a proper "contract", on the lines that the more reputable American agencies are developing.

If the natural mother decides to keep the child, there could be either a standard custody case (the child being genetically the father's as well as the natural mother's), or the mother would keep it and return all fees. With proper screening, he argues, such cases should be rare.

If the child is handicapped, and the adoptive parents refuse it, they should be legally liable for its support. If the natural mother rejects it, the prospective parents are still liable, and the options of adoption, or institutional care in severe cases, remain - a problem no different to ordinary complex rejecting a child.

"Surrogating is unlike the case where a woman is pregnant and is induced to part with the child for a large fee - a black market adoption. The contract is entered into for the sole purpose of creating a child for the prospective parents. There is no devious intent to deprive the mother of a child she has planned and dearly wants."

Banning surrogacy, he says, will push the childless to the black market. "We are too early for the real advance of medical sciences which my in time be virtually able to guarantee you a child, and we are too late for adoption because of abortion. We do need an option."

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

The monster claims another victim



Suddenly the video is indispensable. I suppose the motor car, the curling tong and even the wheel went through sticky patches when they were trying to catch on. As ever it is children who are proving to be the most effective advertising medium.

Once a quorum of families in the road (say three or four) have a set, the pressure on you to do likewise is intense. "You're not just mean, you're poor as well," is a typical response to parental prevarication.

The great attraction of the video is of course that you can free yourself and your children from the tyranny of the TV schedule, re-ordering it to your own convenience. That is the theory; unfortunately I have the distinct feeling that new and worse tyrannies will arise. None the less, they came along with their simple (but expensive) devices of plastic and adhesive, nappy duty was a hideous ordeal, and the world was clearly divided into those who could and those who could not perform it.

Even without opening the book, I am well disposed towards Pea-douce, as I think of them as the people who have given us an alternative to the grim routine of safety pins and towelling. Before they came along with their simple (but expensive) devices of plastic and adhesive, nappy duty was a hideous ordeal, and the world was clearly divided into those who could and those who could not perform it.

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but the directory has a surprising number of entries. The fact of the matter is, I'm sure, that if you make children feel like outlaws, they will repay the compliment by acting that way. In France no one gives a damn if kids roam the avenues between the tables; and because no one gives a damn, the children cannot present themselves as nuisances. We on the other hand seem to demand of our young that they ape our own behaviour - that is, sit with ramrod backs and handle the cruet correctly. Oh, to be in France now that spring is here.

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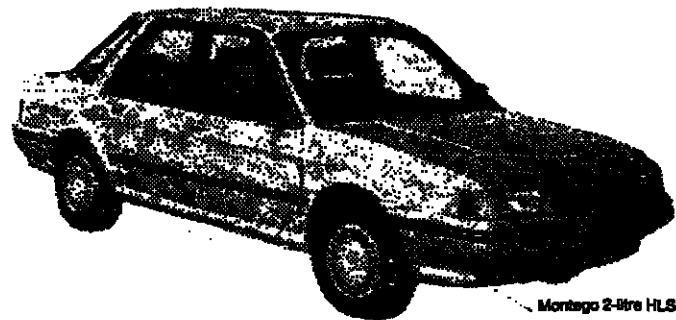
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FROM £5,282.
DRIVING IS BELIEVING.

*On one full year, whichever comes first. DOT figs Montego 1.3 5 speed, Simulated Urban Cycle 36.3 mpg/78.1 per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 58.3 mpg/48.1 per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 41.5 mpg/68.1 per 100 km. 2.0 HL, Simulated Urban Cycle 30.8 mpg/92.1 per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 50.4 mpg/56.1 per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 37.3 mpg/76.1 per 100 km. 1.6L Simulated Urban Cycle 31.9 mpg/69.1 per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 53.3 mpg/53.3 per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 38.9 mpg/73.1 per 100 km. Price quoted is for Montego 1.3 4 speed. Model shown 2.0 HLS at £7,585, excluding number plates and delivery, correct at time of going to press. Metallic paint optional at extra cost.

The new Montego



Montego 2-litre HLE

Today Austin Rover launch the Montego, part of a £200m investment to win the fierce battle for sales here and abroad. Clifford Webb, our motoring correspondent, reports on the car and the people who built it

Without an effective contender in the upper medium car sector for the past 20 years BL has been fighting a losing battle against the relentless growth of Ford initially and Vauxhall more recently. As a senior Austin Rover executive put it: "Not having a Cortina or Cavalier in our line-up was like having one arm tied behind our back."

The relief at having at last broken free to take on the competition with both fists swinging was so obvious at the press preview of Montego that Harold Musgrove, chairman and chief executive, became quite emotional. He said: "For the past three years I have had to sit and take it while our competitors took the cream. Yet all that time I knew we had a real winner in LM 11 (Montego's code name). Metro saved our bacon, Maestro pointed the way ahead but Montego will unlock the door not only to bigger sales at home but also to help us to build networks in overseas markets."

With Montego and Maestro Austin Rover has a formidable range of four door notchback and five-door hatchbacks covering the whole of the medium sector. Last year this sector accounted for more than 1 million sales in Britain or six out of every 10 cars sold.

The upper medium sector now being tackled by Montego was alone responsible for 25 per cent of the entire market or more than 483,000 registrations. But by far the most significant aspect is that 60 per cent of the cars sold in the upper medium sector went to companies and fleet operators. It was Austin Rover's very

poor showing here with outdated Itals and Ambassadors that did the most damage to its overall penetration.

No other market has such high proportion of cars going to business and professional buyers. It is no longer sufficient for a manufacturer to offer merely an adequate, reliable, competitively priced car, although that was what Ford did with the immensely successful Cortina for more than 20 years. Today it is estimated that half of all fleet and company drivers in this sector have a say in the selection.

Manufacturers must pay particular attention to their needs by offering a wide range at the right price. Austin Rover has long enjoyed the potential benefit of being the only 100 per cent British car maker. This has meant that it has figured prominently in the list of cars preferred by many firms.

However, without suitable modern contenders in its line-up, it has not been able to capitalize on this enormous advantage and firms have reluctantly transferred their allegiance to imported makes.

Austin Rover still had to get the right appeal built into Montego. Market research has shown that buyers in its sector are looking for something a little different - not too way-out or the boss may have something to say - but different enough to give it character. Once upon a time the men at Austin Morris and Rover looked upon secret research clinics to test public reaction as being totally unnecessary. They were confident enough of their own

expertise to be able to create demand for their product. Those days have gone. Montego was "cliniced" extensively in Britain and the Continent from its earliest conception right up to the final signing-off for production.

In addition, because of its importance to fleet buyers, representative numbers of them were invited to view prototypes and drive them. They were also among the first to be flown to the South of France to test early production models on the demanding mountain roads behind Nice and at high speed on the autoroutes.

Montego and Maestro are the result of a £210m investment programme which has allowed the company to build both cars on the extensively automated facilities at Cowley. The key to cost-effective production today is to make maximum use of parts common to as many models as possible and to assemble them in plants which are flexible enough to switch from one model to another to meet changing trends in demand.

Austin Rover executives react angrily to suggestions that Montego is simply a Maestro with a boot. It is not, but there is such a strong family resemblance that you could be forgiven for thinking that it was a Maestro chopped in two through the "B" pillar with a new back end grafted on. In fact 60 per cent of Maestro's body pressings are used in the newcomer yet Austin Rover claims with justification that it has nevertheless created a distinctive identity.

There is more to come from the same family tree. An estate-car

version has already been developed and will probably be launched at the British Motor Show in October. This one model alone will particularly please Austin Rover's dealers, who have had to stand idly by while the new Sierra and Cavalier estate cars - not to mention a whole flock from continental and Japanese makers - scooped up the growing demand for well-appointed but competitively priced load-carriers.

The eight-car Montego range with 1.3, 1.6 and 2 litre engines in various stages of tune and with four-speed, five-speed and automatic transmission options, will almost certainly be extended to over a dozen versions with the arrival of the Montego estate, together with the similar eight-strong Maestro range that gives Austin Rover the sort of drawing power its dealers have been yearning for since the halcyon days of the much-loved 1100 range.

Montego at 14.6ft is 16in longer than the Maestro. It is also 4in longer than the Cavalier, 2in longer than the Sierra. In the fleet market the added security of a boot in which to lock samples is often the clincher that wins big contracts. But the boot serves another important purpose. It helps to make the car look bigger all round and there are plenty of fleet buyers who want the biggest possible perceived package to keep their reps happy when they pull up in the clients' car park alongside the competition's smaller but equally costly car.

Since October 1980 when Metro

made its debut, we have seen the Honda-designed Acclaim attempting to hold the line until Maestro came along in March 1983 and a year later Montego. An extensively redesigned Acclaim, almost certainly rebadged as a Rover instead of Triumph, is due out this summer. It will be followed in 1985 by Project XX, the up-market executive saloon designed jointly by Austin Rover and Honda and intended for simultaneous production in both countries. It will almost certainly carry Austin Rover's banner back to the United States for the first time in many years and could be the cornerstone on which to build a new retail network in the world's biggest car market.

But even with his two car plants, Longbridge and Cowley reaching a 10-year high last year, producing more than 450,000 cars, Mr Musgrove is determined not to put too many of his eggs into one export basket - no matter how tempting the short-term gains. He knows that even when he reaches his potential capacity of 750,000 cars a year he will still not be big enough to aspire to import leadership in any major overseas market. By spreading his effort, particularly in Europe, he will also be protecting himself against unexpected market swings.

He is equally adamant that he now has the model range to take on the best that Europe can offer. And for a man who has looked forward to this day for six frustrating years, that is cause for becoming more than a little emotional.

Three engines for eight great cars

Though 60 per cent of the body pressings are shared with Maestro, Austin Rover executives insist that it is no mere Maestro. In fact the only recognizable exterior body features common to both are the lower door panels with their long side flutes. Front-end panels are all new with a steeply raked bonnet line sweeping down from concealed windscreen wipers to styled headlamps in an extended front overhang.

The basic floor pan, that unseen but critical part of any car, is modified to provide Montego with a 101in wheelbase - 2.3in more than Maestro. The overall length of 175.9in is nearly 17in longer. This has enabled Austin Rover to create a more space-efficient package than Maestro, itself a leader in its class. The extra rear legroom makes it an ideal family car.

The boot has 18.4 cubic feet of load space with the added advantage on HLE models and above of a 60/40 split fold on the squab to cope with long or awkward loads.

The eight-car range uses three engine sizes: 1300cc, 1600cc and 2000cc. The smallest, the 1300 A Plus, is similar to the redesigned unit used in Maestro. It has an engine-management system using breakerless ignition, electronic fuel control, a fuel cut-off device on the over-run and an automatic choke.

Austin Rover claims this combination is normally found only on the most advanced fuel injection systems and provides much better fuel economy. Information is fed to the carburettor from sensors in the engine, enabling it to respond to temperature, throttle opening and engine revs. Extensive testing suggests that the system will run for 24,000 miles before the ignition and carburettor require attention.

The most important arrival is the new 1600cc "S" series engine. It bears some family resemblance to the early "E" and "R" series engines, but reflects a stage of development which those unfortunate engines never received.

To generations of drivers accustomed to the relatively slow-revving Austin and Morris engines, the "S" is an eye-opener. It revs so freely and seems so "unburstable" that it might well be Italian. In its standard version, it covers 0 to 60 mph in 10.9 secs, and will do 102 mph. The 2000cc engine is an uprated version of the "C" series used in the Rover 2000 and the Ambassador. Cylinder head improvements and a return to a single instead of twin carburettor lay-out have increased power and torque. In the MG EFI version it uses the Lucas "L" type fuel injection. All Montego models use an end-on transmission layout.

The use of a five-speed Honda gearbox on the bigger "O" series cars has already led to speculation that it is destined to play a much bigger role in Austin Rover's future plans beginning with Project XX, the new Austin Rover-Honda-designed executive saloon which will make its appearance next year and be produced simultaneously in both countries.

The top gear is particularly long-legged, requiring only 2600 rpm at 70 mph. However, the MG EFI uses a close ratio version, in which fifth gear is the equivalent of a normal fourth gear. This makes for much snappier acceleration, but there were times during fast runs on the French autoroute when I found the engine noise thrashy and tiring.

The suspension system is identical to Maestro's but uprated to cope with the extra weight. There is a considerable change however in the wheels and tyres used on Montegos above the 1.3 and 1.6 models with the introduction of the "TD" wheel and tyre concept.

This combines Dunlop's Denloc retention system and Michelin's "TR" rim and sidewall construction. It does not have a "run flat" capability in the form fitted to Montego but the tyre stays on the rim after puncturing, enabling the driver to bring it to a halt without loss of control.

In my view, however, the biggest step forward in Montego's equipment is the least obvious: its seat belts. I long ago came to terms with them because of their enormous contribution to safe driving. That is to say, I wear them at all times but like most drivers - and women in particular - I find the pull across my chest and thighs very irritating if not tiring on a long run.

Montego's retention is so

gentle and unassuming that for the first time you can forget you are wearing a safety belt. A second feature of Montego's belts is the adjustable top anchorage for front seats. With four positions to choose from there is no longer any need for shorter drivers to be throttled.



The men behind the Montego: from the left, Harold Musgrove, chairman of Austin Rover, Andrew Barr and Mark Snowden: "No longer should competitors be able to take the cream of the business."

Lucas Equipment List - Austin Montego

- ✓ Square-styled Halogen Headlamps
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- ✓ Compact, High-Performance Alternator
- ✓ Starter of Proven Reliability
- ✓ Steering Column Switchgear & Relay
- ✓ Front Screenwash Equipment
- ✓ High-Performance Battery
- ✓ Advanced Ignition Timing System
- ✓ Electronic Throttle Control
- ✓ Electronic Flasher Unit
- ✓ Electric Power Windows & Mirrors
- ✓ Heated Windscreen
- ✓ Servos, Transducers & Drive Units
- ✓ Multipoint Fuel Injection System (for high performance derivatives)
- ✓ Front Disc Brakes
- ✓ Rear Drum Brakes
- ✓ Brake Absorption Equipment
- ✓ Electronic Warning System
- ✓ Electronic Control Box
- ✓ Steering Column & Parking System
- ✓ Lucas Electrical
- ✓ Lucas Electronics & Systems
- ✓ Lucas Wiring
- ✓ Risks (to Lucas Company)

Austin Rover and Lucas put the driver first.

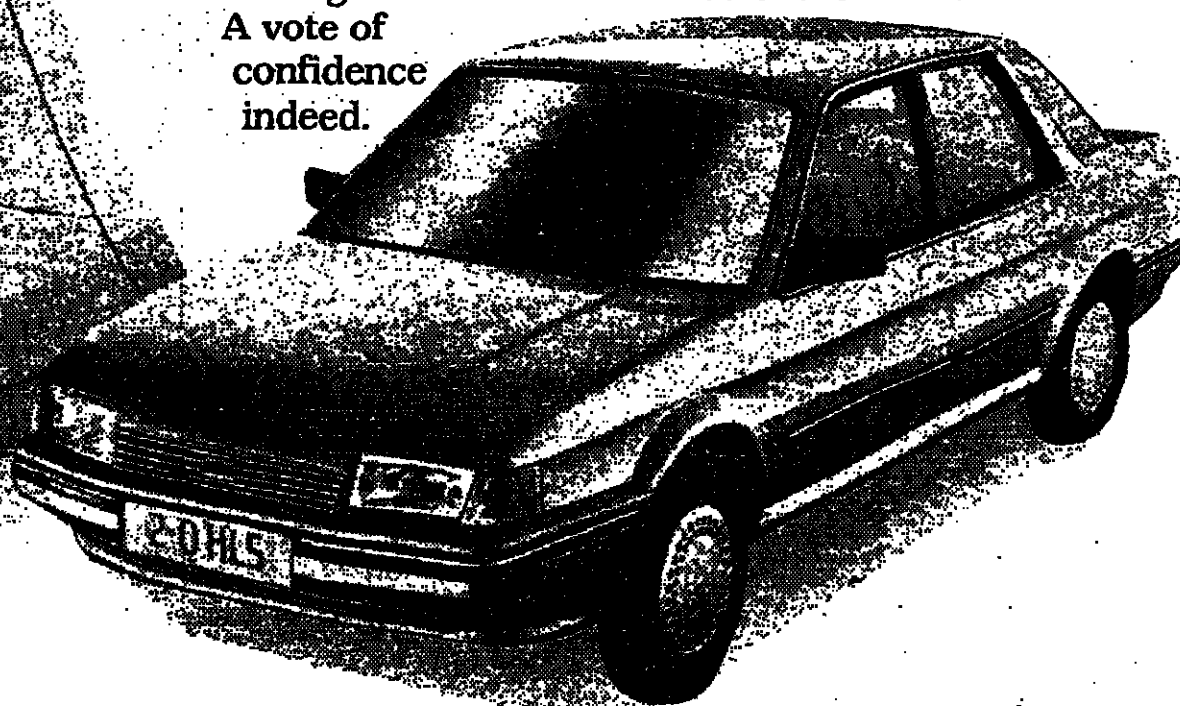
When Austin Rover were selecting electrical, electronic and braking equipment for the new Austin Montego, they knew just what they wanted - hi-tech systems and components that would add to the driver's comfort, pleasure and confidence.

In the event, all roads led to Lucas.

Small wonder; Lucas is in the forefront of the automotive electronics revolution and Lucas hi-tech products and systems are "taken for granted" features of most British motorcars - including the highly successful Metro and Maestro.

Once again Austin Rover have chosen Lucas.

A vote of confidence indeed.



The last 'man only' job falls to the robots

Austin Rover has used the launch of the Montego to introduce new design and manufacturing technologies at its Cowley plant which have transformed methods of working, productivity and quality.

It has broken entirely new ground in the rapidly changing world of robotics by introducing them to the last stronghold of manual labour, the trim and final assembly line. For the first time anywhere robots are fitting front and rear screens as cars pass down a moving track.

Austin Rover has developed the system with the VS Technology group of Luton and it has been patented for worldwide sales to other motor manufacturers.

A direct glazing method is used on Montego to bond glass to the body. This not only makes a smoother joint, improving aerodynamics and appearance but is said to produce a stronger body structure.

On a platform above the assembly line, two robots apply carefully controlled amounts of adhesive to the front and rear screens. They are then transferred to a rotating rack which delivers them to the production line below.

The key feature of the system is its ability to position the screens accurately to one millimetre regardless of the position of the body shell. A special under-body lifting device secures it into the robot station while the two long-reach robot arms fit the screens.

The screens themselves are picked up by the robots using suction pads. The actual fitting operation is monitored by cameras mounted to the robot heads. Information is fed back to a central processing unit which automatically readjusts the body position.

Andy Barr, Austin Rover's managing director (operations), insists that the main aim of robot glazing is not to replace human labour. He said: "Every investment in a new robot must be justified on the grounds of improved quality and increased efficiency. That was the philosophy behind the decision to tackle glazing as a priority for robotization."

"It is a key area in terms of product quality and customer satisfaction and in the interests of efficiency we set out from the beginning to develop systems capable of operating at normal track speeds."

The impact of CAE (Computer Aided Engineering) is one of the most far reaching

developments in modern industry. Tasks which used to take days and even weeks using conventional drafting techniques are now completed in minutes with a computer VDU (Visual Display Unit) and a light pen.

Austin Rover has invested over £12m to install 200 CAE work stations, most of them at Cowley which now has one of the largest CAE concentrations in Europe.

Montego was developed like Maestro as one of a family of medium cars. But where Maestro was the first Austin Rover product to have its skin panels developed using CAE, many of Montego's interior components have also been engineered in this way. So too have the tools used to produce both exterior and interior panels and components.

Secret of the metallic finish

When Maestro appeared a year ago management made it clear that as the rest of the LC 10 family appeared and volume built up so would the introduction of robots and automation in other forms. Maestro would not alone have justified the entire £147m investment which has occurred at Cowley in the past two years.

The Montego/Maestro body build system called BUSCON (build sequence control system) is used to monitor and control the movement of panels, sub-assemblies and completed body shells. Cowley management regards it as a vital tool to achieve internationally competitive levels of efficiency.

The paint plant has been refurbished at a cost of £11m and is part of an area which has seen substantial improvements in Austin Rover paint finish in recent years. A fully automatic pre-treatment and priming plant with a capacity of 472 vehicles an hour is the first high volume, total immersion plant in Britain.

The paint track splits into two at the colour coat stage, each with a capacity of 36 cars an hour. One is used for Montego and one for Maestro. Metallic finishes are obtained with a clear lacquer coat over the base coat. As on Maestro, the big wraparound thermoplastic bumpers are fitted before the painting process and are able to be matched perfectly for colour.

An interesting new development controlled test system for the car's wiring before the com-

plete fascia is fitted. It simulates the signals the fascia would receive when working fully, checking switches, fuel gauge, speedometer, temperature and where fitted, the onboard trip computer which controls the "high tech" instrument pack.

This is additional to the complete vehicle electrical test which is conducted by computer at the end of the track.

In parallel with the new technology Austin Rover has been developing a new shop floor management system based on the zone concept. It increases the role and responsibility of the supervisor.

But the ordinary man on the shop floor has not been forgotten. Every Montego operator was taken to the company's test track at Gaydon near Warwick to drive the Montego and give their opinions. More importantly, the first 50 Montegos to leave the track were handed to the men who built them to drive around Oxfordshire at dead of night to assess performance, ride, comfort and quality.

"Ride and drive" exercises of this type had previously been restricted to senior executives. Jim Donaghy, Cowley operations director, says: "It is a level of operator involvement never before seen in the car industry."

Les Wells has worked at Cowley for the past 15 years and now trains newcomers to the Montego assembly line to fit the wheels, arch liners, moulds and one piece moulded headliners. He says: "You can't make cars without the workers and we are now recognized as individuals in our own right who take a pride in what we are doing. We know that every operator's livelihood depends on our selling cars. We have to get the quality right."

"If you listen to the blokes they'll tell you this car is a winner."



The Montego on the assembly line. For the first time anywhere robots are fitting windcreens, the last stronghold of manual labour

'Now it's up to the car'

Mark Snowdon, managing director (commercial) of the Austin Rover group, refuses to be drawn into speculation about Montego's market share prospects. "That is the most unrewarding way of launching a new car that I can think of," he insists. "We have done our homework and now it is up to the car itself."

Much of Montego had already been proven by Maestro. That car had established itself in the market place and any

initial problems had been put right so that Montego in turn could benefit.

It fitted into the Austin Range because it was planned to do so. The styling of a car was a key area. Every one had his or her views about that but Austin Rover had carried out extensive clinics in Britain and across the Channel to get a more objective view from a wide cross-section of potential customers.

He said these clinics which were conducted behind a strict

security curtain to hide the car's real identity had indicated that it could be perceived as being more an executive car than an upper medium car. If that was a problem then it was one they did not mind having.

Outside Europe Montego had a rather different job to do as a specialist, low volume car, and to succeed it needed style, refinement and exceptional specifications. Mr Snowdon added: "Just as importantly it needs the rugged reliability to withstand the conditions it is likely to meet in Australia or Saudi Arabia. We know it will do that too. Montegos have been submitted to extended durability testing and to extremes of climatic and road conditions."

Mr Snowdon said Montego's additional significance to the fortunes of Austin Rover was that in providing a very strong contender in the upper medium sector it allowed the company to challenge the competition where it had not been able to do for some years.

This meant that virtually every Montego sold would be a conquest sale. "It completes our range and gives us the opportunity for real growth not only this year but in 1985 and beyond," he said.

It has taken Austin Rover a long time to appreciate the spin-off in extra sales which follow successes on the racetrack and in rallies.

As Mr Snowdon puts it: "It is driver appeal which is underlined by our commitment to an extensive motorsport programme on the race-track at home and abroad."

Fleets: the long road back

Austin Rover has a lot of ground to recapture in the vital fleet and company car sector. Sixteen years ago the companies that now comprise ARG held around 40 per cent of the fleet business. Today they are down to 17 per cent. But even that is a big improvement on the 12 per cent they plummeted to a few years ago.

The long road back began just over two years ago when a decision was made to reinforce and reorganize the fleet sales department completely. Maestro was able to take advantage of the initial work in the department but Montego will get the benefit of the complete reorganization.

That it should get every assistance possible to penetrate the 500,000 cars a year upper medium sector is vital to ARG's continued recovery. It has been virtually absent from one third of the British car market since the days of the Morris Oxford and Austin Cambridge.

A key figure in the new fleet set-up is Jeffrey Johnson, the director of fleet sales and service, who was head-hunted from Ford, the long-established fleet market leader. He said: "It is remarkable that we have managed to reach 17 per cent of the fleet market without a real contender in the most important sector. But that means we have more to build on than most people realize."

The building includes increasing the fleet department's strength by 40 per cent to around 70. Three divisions have been created within the department: sales, service and strategy. The latter is an all embracing "think tank" conducting its own independent market surveys, monitoring every aspect of the fleet business and coming up with new ideas for winning customers from the competition.

Particular attention will be paid to the big car-rental companies with fleet size of between 5,000 and 8,000 cars. But more important than size is the fact that they change their fleets every nine months to a year.

ARG's own rental company, British Car Rentals, operates a growing fleet of 1,400 cars through 130 dealers who hold the BCR franchise.

Mr Johnson is adamant that having a good product line-up is not enough. He is taking his time appointing fleet specialists from the 1,400-strong ARG dealer network. So far only 45 have been chosen and it is planned to increase this to 125 by next spring.

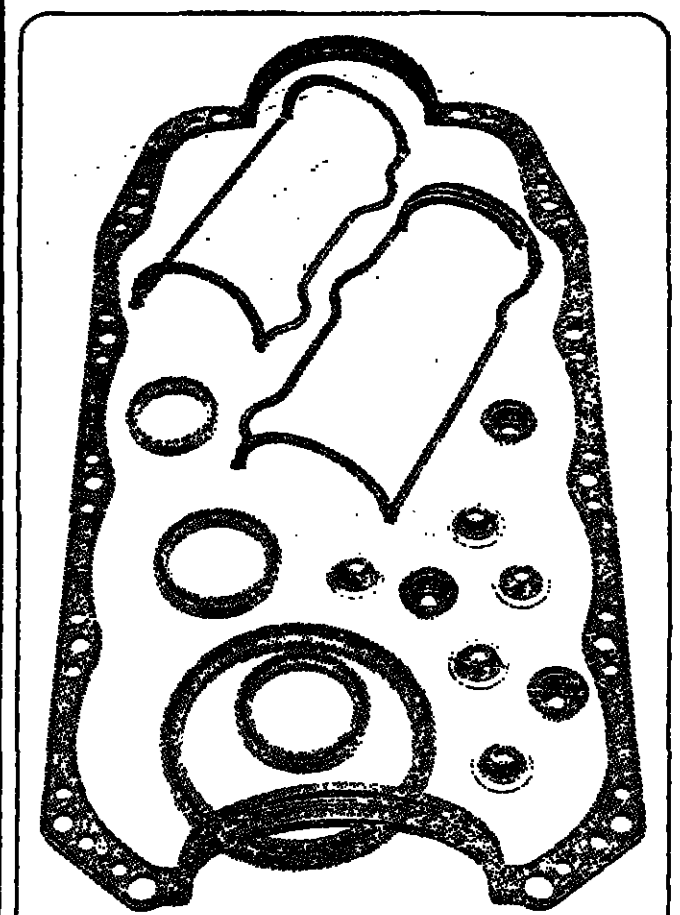
"The people are so important to our success in the fleet business. I intend to see that

every fleet specialist we appoint has the right size and the right calibre of servicing accommodation, equipment and personnel."

The build-up to Montego's launch began last year when 140 executives controlling the biggest fleets in the country were taken on a guided tour of the carefully guarded Holy of Holies for any car maker, the styling studio. They were able to

inspect Montego at close quarters and even, let it be whispered, given a brief glimpse of other new models in the pipeline for later this year and next year.

A further 650 fleet operators were taken to France for a two day "ride and drive" exercise with Montego. All those I have spoken to since were impressed with what they saw and the way the car itself handled.



SEAL OF APPROVAL FOR AEROQUIP

Austin Rover has specified Aeroquip as sole source for all rotary shaft and valve stem seals on the 'S' engine. Also for the first time Austin Rover are using Aeroquip all-in-one rubber gaskets for the sump and cam covers, a technical advancement in gasket sealing technology.

This vote of confidence in Aeroquip is the result of a long, close association in which time Aeroquip has provided a service of unequalled quality supported by supply reliability.

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Britain's largest Automobile Seating Manufacturer, will be supplying the Rear Seat Back units for the Austin Montego.

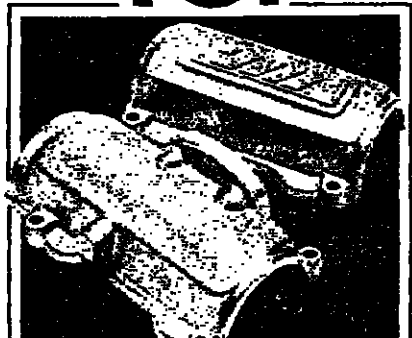
Hoover's Design and Development Department, in conjunction with the Austin Rover Group Engineers at Canley and Oxford, have developed units for the Austin Montego of fabricated steel construction. In parallel with the fabricated steel units, Hoover Universal carried out an evaluation of plastics for the construction of Automobile Rear Seating on a quality strength cost-to-weight ratio, considering all forms of plastics technology, embracing European, American and Japanese capabilities. This programme was supplemented by a Government Grant: "Support for Innovation". The conclusion was reached that in the foreseeable future, using the latest technology in production methods, steel has significant advantages.

Hoover Universal Inc. Hoover Universal (UK)'s Parent Company, has extensive involvement in the Plastics Industry, manufacturing both machinery and products for varied markets, including the Motor Industry.

At Hoover Universal's Leigh-on-Sea factory, the Austin Montego Seating will be produced on the most modern equipment available, incorporating a multi-robot set-up, combining Spot and CO2 welding, featuring weld feedback controls through microprocessors to ensure 100% Quality Assurance. This £12 million investment has been constructed by Hoover Engineering and local sub-contractors with the aid of a Government Robot Support Grant. The Company considers that this is the most technically advanced equipment of this nature in the world.

Hoover Universal (UK) are pleased to be associated with the Austin Rover Group in the development and supplying of components for this new vehicle. We take this opportunity to wish the Austin Rover Group every success for this new car in the Market Places of Britain and overseas.

Topping off the new Austin Montego engine are Murett's cam covers. And it's not just the Montego either. Open the bonnet on a Rolls Royce, Bentley, Jaguar, Rover, Range Rover or MG Metro and again you'll find



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THE TIMES DIARY

Gentlemen and Prayers

Lord's cricket ground could soon play host to worshippers at the neighbouring liberal Jewish synagogue. Its rabbis want to pull down the building because of its "serious and deteriorating structural defects" and hope to hold services in a marquee on the sacred turf until a new one is built. The proposals are contained in a report passed anonymously to me yesterday. The rabbi says the potential £3m repair bill is too much for the synagogue's "aging and declining" membership of 2,500 and have come up with an ingenious idea to get a new synagogue for nothing: a partnership with a commercial developer who would use the rest of the site for offices and 24 flats.

Relations with Lord's have been strong since the friendship of the first rabbi, Israel Meisel, and Plum Warner, star of the 1920s MCC. Certainly, if a marquee is erected, it would not be the first unlikely mix of ovens and Passover; after the synagogue was bombed in the war, services were held in Lord's pavilion.

Pot black

Donald Treford, editor of *The Observer*, must be finding his troubles with proprietor Tiny Rowland an irksome diversion from the world snooker championship this week. He recently accepted a commission from Faber and Faber to write a comprehensive study of snooker today - the life and work of Steve Davis, Hurricane Higgins, et al. Faber was originally expecting the book to be delivered at the end of next year. Now perhaps it might be a little later, or possibly a good deal earlier.

Own goal

Veterans of *Isis*, another publication saved by the acquisitive Robert Maxwell, have mixed memories of his ownership. Rescuing it in 1963, Maxwell decided to turn the Oxford University rag into a national student paper. My colleague Edward Mortimer recalls standing for editor in a bid to stop the national launch, foreseeing that "students at other universities would not take well to being offered the crumbs of Oxford wisdom". Others, like Angus Hone and Gareth Stedman-Jones, were taken with the idea of a national audience for their neo-Marxist theories and voted in pro-expansionist Geoff James as editor. After many meetings with Maxwell at Headington Hall, *Isis National* was launched - and flopped. "Just as I predicted", says Mortimer.

Me Longleat

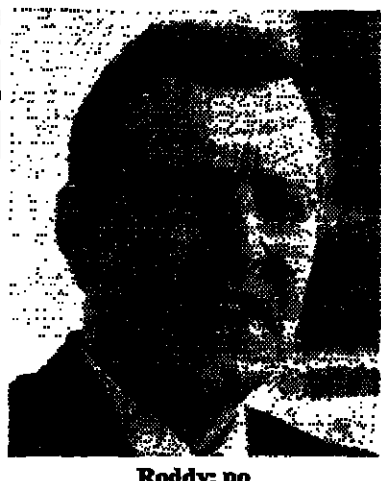
The Duchess of Roxburghe was being interviewed on a Los Angeles chat show the other day about Floors Castle, her Scottish borders home, where part of the new Tarzan film was made. As she spoke, the picture of a house was flashed on the TV screen. She recognized it immediately - not as her own but that of the Marquess of Bath. Presumably the Americans connected Tarzan with the Longleat lions.

Light Greene

Graham Greene is hoping to slip into Britain unnoticed next week to attend rehearsals at the Pavilion Theatre, Brighton, for his short comedy *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. The redoubtable Greene will doubtless be staying with his sister Elizabeth, who lives in Brighton, but will not attend the play's opening night during the Brighton Festival on May 7. I am told that he has threatened to make a hasty exit back to his Antibes home should the press descend. It was Greene's suggestion to stage the comedy, and the author - who yearns to be recognized as a dramatist and not just a novelist - was going ahead that he agreed to make the trip. The festival is also mounting a Graham Greene film season - featuring his personal list of 17. Greene has included, modestly, four of his own, *Our Man in Havana*, *The Third Man*, *The Fallen Idol*, and of course, *Brighton Rock*.

Face to face

A TV advertisement showing two middle-aged women pulling down their faces at a wax effigy of Arthur Scargill sounds like yet another Satchi and Satchi Tory special. It isn't. The ad was commissioned by Madame Tussauds, as part of its £100,000 TV campaign. But the Independent Broadcasting Authority didn't like it and banned it as politically unacceptable only hours before its first screening. On Monday the ad popped up on TV-am. You just can't put a good man down.



Roddy: no

Bernard Levin sends an election memo to Whitehall

Dear obedient servant: here's how to vote

Once more, elections for the president, vice-president and national executive committee of the Civil and Public Service Association, largest of the Civil Service unions, are upon us. I say upon "us" rather than upon "them", for good reason: the struggle in the CPSA between the moderates and the "Broad Left" (a coalition dominated by various strains of Trotskyists, Militants and members of the CP), which has gone on for many years and shows no sign of abating its fierceness, is obviously of very great importance to us all. The capture of such a union by the far left would be disastrous; we can, at a pinch, manage with restricted amounts of new-mined coal, or indeed none at all, for quite a long time, but the effects of the locking or even smashing of the machinery of government which could be brought about by a campaign within the Civil Service organized by an entrenched group of extremists could do irreparable harm very quickly.

But why should a large and loyal body of civil servants elect such extremists to run their union? Why does a coalition of left-wing groups many of whose members are openly contemptuous of democratic systems and of parliamentary government, appeal to the members so powerfully that they might put the extremists in power? The answer, of course, is depressingly familiar nowadays, and not only to those who read my column. Most of the members of the CPSA do not want their union to be governed by such people, but their elections, like those of so many unions, take place at, and only at, meetings of branches, not by individual postal ballot to members' homes.

You may well ask why it should be thought so onerous a task for a member of the CPSA to go to such a meeting and there collect and fill in a ballot paper, if you do so ask, I have to reply that, strictly, the question ought to be directed to the members of the CPSA, but it has to

be said in their defence that the extremists, who as always tend to be those who run the branches, are equipped with, and make full use of, the usual armoury of devices for ensuring that it is difficult or tedious for members to get to meetings which are scheduled for inconvenient times or in inconvenient places, and are experts in the art of prolonging meetings, by procedural devices or filibustering, until they have driven away all but the most devoted and patient of their opponents, after which the balloting can safely begin.

No doubt this should not deter moderate members, and no doubt in Paradise it wouldn't; in the real world here below, however, real considerations apply, chief of which is that for the Marxists, Leninists, Stalinists, Maoists, Castroists and Etceterists, political activity is their whole existence, whereas for the rest of us it is - rightly, as a matter of fact - only a small part, though naturally a very important part, of rather more varied lives.

The result of this polarity can be seen in the history of the CPSA over the past few years; control has swung back and forth between the moderates, led by the indomitable Kate Losinska, and the far left, led (at any rate he is their candidate for president) by Kevin Roddy, who proceeds with pride his adherence and loyalty to the Militant Tendency.

Last year, the moderates made their biggest-ever effort, (incidentally, despite her name Mrs Losinska has a naturally acquired Cockney accent you could sharpen scissors on, her un-Cockney moniker having been acquired from her Polish husband - a former airman whose numerous decorations for gallantry in the Second World War she proudly lists in her own *Who's Who* entry); they produced special leaflets and bulletins, drew attention to the political affiliations of their opponents (not all are as forthcoming as Mr Roddy - you will, for instance, search the election ad-

resses of Mr Ray Alderson or Mr Peter Colman in vain for any reference to their membership of the Communist Party), and organized a series of meetings throughout the country.

The outcome was a massive victory for moderation. But Mrs Losinska and her colleagues know very well that "the enemy faints not nor faileth", that the work must be done again each time an election comes round, and that any easing of their effort could result in failure; she might well echo the words of Robert Kennedy after his brother's victory in the presidential election of 1960: "If we had done a little bit less of anything, we might have lost."

Because I think that it is very important indeed that the moderates in the CPSA should not lose, I shall now proceed, as I did at this time last year, to list the entire slate put forward by the "National Moderate Group" - the CPSA, whose slogan is "The CPSA is your union - vote moderate and keep it that way".

This may seem unnecessary; it is not. The larger of the two ballot papers measures 16½ inches by 11, and on the main part of it there are 76 candidates for the 26 seats on the national executive committee; political affiliations are not given on the ballot papers, and the candidates' election addresses are contained in a 24-page tabloid-sized paper, which would not only take hours to read right through but would leave many members none the wiser when they had read it, as the statements of beliefs and policies are naturally published just as the candidates wrote them, and a great deal of reading between the lines is necessary in some cases if the hapless voter is to have any chance of knowing which side a candidate is on. (Some, of course, are on none.)

First, the vote for the CPSA's national president on the large ballot paper. Members have one vote in this section and those who wish to vote for the National Moderate Group should give it to Losinska. Mrs K M. Next, the national vice-



Losinska: yes

presidents, the voting for these is on the separate, smaller ballot-paper (all voters should have both papers, and if they have been issued with only one they should demand the other as well). There are two vice-presidential posts, and members therefore have two votes; the Moderate Group recommends that they should be cast for Chambers, Mrs M and Pemberton, F.

Members should now turn back to the larger ballot-paper for the election to the executive. There are 26 seats; each voter has 26 votes; no one is obliged to use all 26 (though naturally casting more than that number will invalidate the ballot paper), but the National Moderate Group is putting forward a complete slate of 26, and urges all voters to vote for the entire list. Members should take particular notice of the fact that the names of Mrs Losinska, moderate candidate for the presidency, and Mrs Chambers and Mr Pemberton, moderate candidates for the two vice-presidencies, also appear as candidates for the executive, and should be voted for in that capacity as well, as candidates defeated for one of the officers' posts are still eligible for election to the executive.

Here, then, is the Moderate Group's slate of 26 candidates for the members' 26 votes; the numbers after the names are their numbers on the alphabetically ordered ballot paper:

Anderson, Ms S. S. (2); Billouin, J. (17); Bruce, J. (15); Butcher, J. (16); Carr, A. (18); Chambers, Mrs M. (21); Ellison, C. (30); Hickman, Miss M. (37); James, Mrs M. (43); Kaye, Mrs M. (45); Losinska, Mrs K. M. (49); Milnes, D. (52); Mylward, Mrs P. (53); Newall, A. (55); Oliver, J. (56); Parry, Mrs S. (57); Payne, D. (58); Pemberton, F. (59); Price, Mrs J. (60); Richards, K. (61); Thomas, P. (69); Watson, W. (70); White, D. (71); Winkworth, P. (72); Womersley, Mrs P. (73); Wright, M. (76).

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Phillip Whitehead

Why the oak could follow the elm

There is no need now to shut the way through the woods. All too often the woods themselves have gone. In my lifetime we have lost more ancient woodlands than in the previous four centuries. The massive deciduous trees, which once brooded over every hedgerow and hay meadow and regenerated themselves in natural woods which went back to Domesday, are falling fast.

They are victims of disease, of indifference, of greed, of complex tax avoidance schemes. Successive governments have stood by and watched it happen. Now they abet it, forcing the Forestry Commission to glut the market with timber and replanting to create phoney tax losses. Legislation gives the landowner few incentives to treat and preserve his existing woodland, though it can bribe him into inactivity if he threatens to destroy a designated area.

Trees are the true covenant with nature which we make for our grandchildren. I spent one Easter day ransacking round an estate which has been with one or two spectacular interruptions - in the possession of the same family for 800 years. It is small enough to walk the bounds in a morning, large enough to be a life work.

In these days when woods are bought up by pin-striped pension managers or administered by Forestry Commission officials who get to sleep each night counting confetti, it is a pleasure to meet an owner who knows every tree. He will haul you through tangled natural woodland where the streams are bridged by blackened trunks, long fallen. He will show you how his great grandfather's plantations have turned into woods in their turn, alongside his modern plantings, with larch drawing up tomorrow's oak and beech. Old Quercus is his special pride. All his elms have gone. He believes his oaks could face their biggest threat since Cromwell's troops cleared the park of their predecessors.

The threat is oak wilt. It has not yet arrived here from the United States, where it has been spreading outwards from Wisconsin for 40 years. We are told there is no cause for alarm. The ports are watched. Debarment, moisture reduction, and fumigation take place before embarkation. Authority was once equally sanguine about Dutch elm disease. I hope that this time they are right, for the wilt kills the red oak within weeks, and can be fatal to our native white oaks as well.

As it happens, another oak disease is already established here, insect-borne, which prevents the formation of acorns. Over much of Britain, acorns were not formed in 1983. Being a tree buff, my friend tried to point out to authority the effect of this on natural regeneration of woodland. He was fobbed off. Herbicides, increased animal browsing, and what is euphemistically called "modern hedge maintenance", leave little room in the

official mind for nature. Who needs little acorns, apart from the great oaks that may never be?

So *Andricus quercus calicis* can go over the oak population. There are other comforting thoughts on offer; that one bad winter will kill off the insects; that some British species will be resistant or immune. Just when *C. calicis* once heard about the fungus *Trichostema ulmi*, which has now killed off more than 90 per cent of the elms in southern Britain.

Every day, in diminishing number, we see the false dawn of the elms, as their leaves unfold only to shrivel and fall in July. The spread of Dutch elm disease is a wretched story of indifference and incompetence. The Government admitted last year that the disease is now out of control. Diseased trees are left standing, breeding grounds for a new generation of beetles carrying the killer fungus. There is inadequate support for felling and debarking. Local grants for preventive injection are taken up less often. Tests of the inexpensive experimental treatment, *Trichostema ulmi*, have been scattered on a small scale. We have the research skills. We certainly have the labour force. But where is the sense of urgency, as the dead elms parade their parody of winter across the midsummer landscape?

The priorities, and the memory, go elsewhere. We are cut off from the England of Constable by more than a row of dead elms. Grubbed-up hedgerows, scoured woodland, the advance of the prairie monoculture, do much more. And it has all had government support. The Nature Conservancy Council and the Countryside Commission are kept pitifully short of funds. At the same time, money is drained off from one public enterprise to another when the National Heritage Memorial Fund is called upon to save ancient woodland unloaded on the market by the Forestry Commission. Owners can attract compensation, including the full measure of potential public subsidy, if they threaten areas designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Every conifer plantation hides a tax haven.

We must be quite mad to subsidize the further devastation of our natural habitat. The Countryside Campaign, mounted this week by Friends of the Earth, was long overdue. Maybe out of it will emerge a tree lobby linking the far-sighted landowner and the individual conservationist, and supporting both with the public money squandered up to now in frustrating them. That means not just babble about planting more in '84, but the care and cure of the trees we have.

No generation has been as profligate with woods as ours has. Money does not grow on trees. Any profit will tell you that. But the easy rhythm of the landscape needs them to stand tall, neither abandoned to neglect and disease, nor grubbed out for transient gain. The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

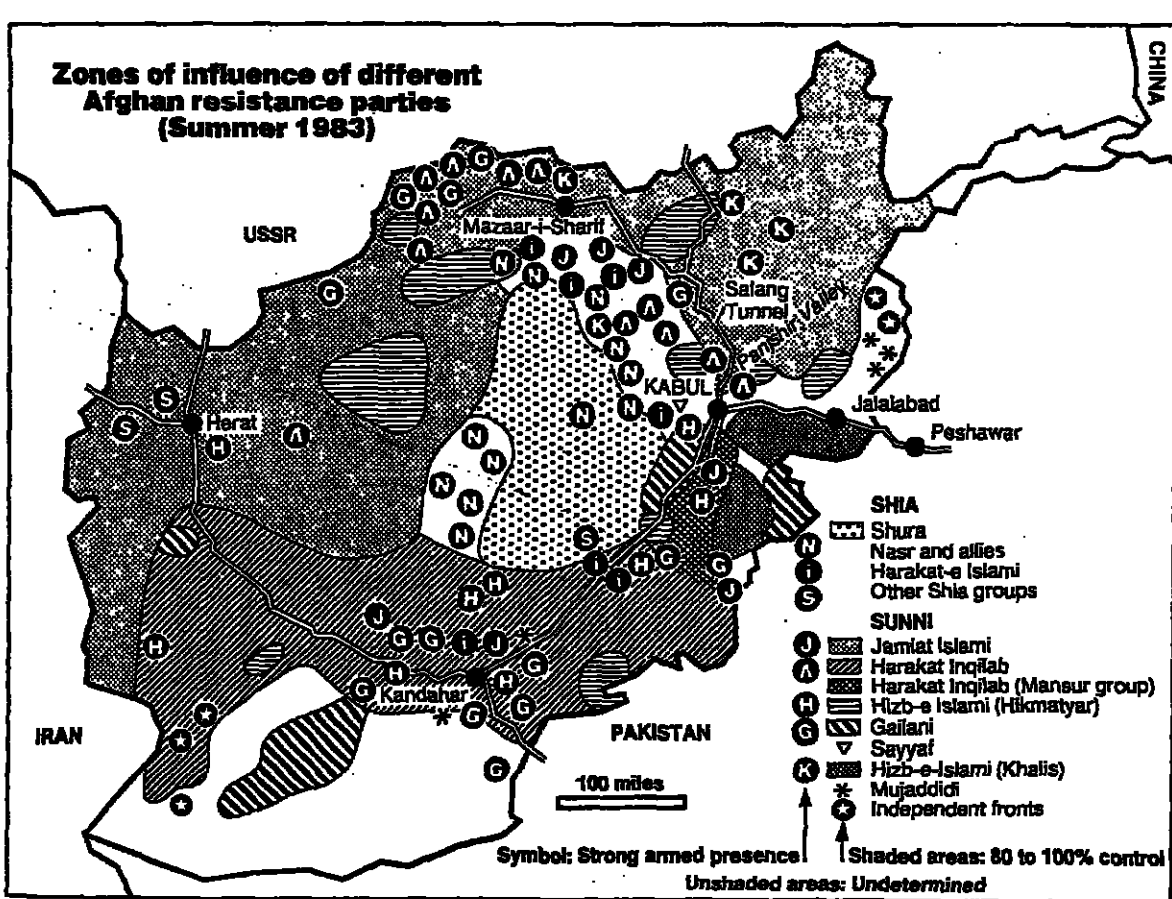
Edward Mortimer on a man hoping to unite the mujahidin factions

Can the Afghans find their Arafat?

In theory, the West supports the Afghan resistance which is fighting the Soviet invaders. But few people in the West know much about it. There is, as yet, no Afghan equivalent of the Palestine Liberation Organization. No Afghan Yasir Arafat to appear as "Mr Afghanistan" on the front pages and TV screens of the western world.

Last year ex-king Zahir Shah, in exile in Rome since 1973, canvassed in some circles for that role. But he is old, extremely cautious and regarded by some of those fighting in Afghanistan as the origin of all the trouble. Earlier, a good deal of publicity was given to Sayyid Ahmad Gailani, leader of the "National Islamic Front": an acceptable, westernized face of Afghan nationalism. But this group, based on an old Sufi brotherhood of which Gailani is the hereditary leader, proved less effective in the war than the more militant "fundamentalist" Islamic parties.

At first the best-known of these was the Hizb-i Islami, led by Engineer Gulbuddin Hikmatyar. But this ferociously uncompromising group was difficult for westerners to identify with. More importantly, it has lost credibility among Afghans because its energies often seem to be directed more against rival resistance groups than against the Russians.



This map, published in *Les Nouvelles d'Afghanistan*, shows the sparsity of government forces outside Kabul and the strength of Professor Rabbani's Jamiat-i Islami in the north and the Harakat-Inqilab in the south. Below, Rabbani and supporters



Paris for a meeting with the number two in the Quai d'Orsay, Francis Guttman. I managed to catch him at Charles de Gaulle airport on Easter Monday, as he was setting off back to his base in Pakistan.

Jamiat-i Islami is sometimes classified in English as a "fundamentalist" group, but Rabbani prefers the term "Islamicist"; meaning, he says, "that for us Islam is a dynamic that concerns all aspects of human life". He says he began political activity before the communists came to power, against the regimes of King Zahir Shah and President Muhammad Daud, "because the old regime had no programme to guarantee social equality or the values of our people". For the future, he wants "an Islamic government, elected by the Afghan people, which will defend its religious and historic values, equality and social justice". There can be no question of restoring the monarchy.

Himself a Sunni Muslim, Rabbani denies receiving any help from

military level, and that he hopes to translate this into a more effective political unity with a "single voice of the resistance abroad". It is clear that this is still some way off. Meanwhile, since Chernenko came to power, the Soviet reign of terror in Afghanistan has intensified. More than 200,000 Soviet troops are now in the country, he believes (quoting informers inside the Kabul government's demoralized army), and villages and towns are being bombed and shelled on several fronts at once.

He claims that resistance forces are suffering only minimal losses, but admits high casualties in the last two months among the civilian population, and fears a new exodus of refugees. What can the West do to help?

"First, change its mentality," is the disconcerting answer. "The West must get rid of its fear of the Soviet Union, which is not justified. The Soviet leaders, who do not represent their people, should be afraid of western governments which do. So long as you stick to the Yalta mentality, of dividing the world into spheres of influence, you will achieve nothing."

"It is with sadness," Rabbani goes on, "that we hear in certain circles the argument that if the Afghan resistance receives more sophisticated weapons the Soviets will intensify their attacks. Their attacks were intense and murderous from the start. If we had more sophisticated weapons to destroy their helicopters, which fly at quite low altitudes, we could inflict losses on the enemy which would certainly have a very positive effect, to oblige them to do something."

"If the Americans lost 5,000 helicopters" (in Vietnam), that certainly played an important part in obliging them to sit down at the negotiating table. If we can annihilate the Soviet missile-launching sites we will certainly gain some points. But unfortunately, since we don't possess these weapons and other countries are not ready to help us get them, the Soviets continue to do what they want."

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

What a difference a year makes

The time has come to say farewell to readers of *The Times*. A lot has happened since I took up my pen 11 months ago. Then Mrs Thatcher was coasting towards the biggest parliamentary landslide for almost 40 years. Labour looked to be in terminal confusion, yet the Alliance could not muster the votes required to displace it as the real opposition and so mount a serious challenge to the Prime Minister's dominance. But the post-election honeymoon was remarkably short-lived if indeed it ever happened.

Today the Government is assailed on all sides: charged with "tyranny" from the left, and a loss of direction from the right; running the gauntlet of weekly rebellions in the Commons, and almost as regularly defeated in the Lords. The banansk deflation has become the most worked cliché in the political vocabulary. Labour has found a smart new leader, already shaping up as the heir to the Wilsonian tradition, with the master's capacity to duck the issues and cloak the conflict within his party in a decent garb of flannel.

The once-yawning gap between the public standing of the two main parties has narrowed almost to vanishing point. Worst of all, Messrs McGahey and Scargill believe they have at last achieved that great bitterness to explain why Fleet Street was being so beastly to the Government. I suggested that there had been some glaring faults of presentation - from Grenada to Chetchnam - and that it was of the nature of a landslide majority to produce a large number of disgruntled backbenchers who sought solace for the absence of recognition of their outstanding talents by feeding the press lobby's natural appetite for soid comment. "What have they got to be disgruntled about?" was the indignant response: "They got an exorbitant pay rise last summer. Small comfort, I argued, to those who dreamed of ministerial boxes. But did it really matter anyway: had the tantrums at Westminster even stirred the grass roots?"

Take the great rate-capping controversy. It is no small thing for a Tory government to be accused by a former Tory prime minister of perpetrating "the greatest penny-pinching in the last 150 years" (although surely those who offer their services as guardians of "the good name of the Tory Party" might be wise to be present to vote on rather more than one occasion in every five when the Government's conduct and proposals are before the Commons). But if the citizens of Greater London or Greater Manchester find their bills for rates restrained, will they lose their sleep about the constitutional proprieties?

Meanwhile we are experiencing a rate of economic growth unknown for a decade with no sign of the runaway inflation or balance of payments collapse which has invariably accompanied rising output in the past. Maybe it is too good to last. If it were Nigel Lawson I think I would look upon the scale of the credit which banks and building societies are offering their private customers with some small concern. But while it lasts, it seems less than certain to alienate the voters who gave the Government their confidence last summer.

So perhaps the most dramatic change in the past 11 months has been in the posture of the union leaders. In Blackpool last autumn the card vote commissars trooped to the lectern to beat down the tide to which their humble members were listening. How swiftly that was all forgotten!

One senior union leader from the National Union of Mineworkers was last week quoted as saying that he does not remember "a time when the leadership of the union was so totally divorced from what the actual membership of the union wants". To which a Mr Pitt, from Kent, replied: "We will draw them in a sea of working-class solidarity," and Mr David Basset, most august of TUC weathercocks, who so recently helped to show the NGA the door in its dispute with Mr Shah, now calls on the TUC to "restate its policy of readiness to back unions which defy the law."

By this evening we should have a clearer idea of whether the miners of the Midlands and north-west have been brought to heel by the crack of Mr Scargill's sjambok. If they have, then indeed we shall be shaping up for a head-on collision between elected government and unelected union warlords. If, on the other hand, the men of Nottinghamshire have continued to display the courage of their own convictions, how long will it be before Mr McGahey's and Mr Scargill's own supporters start drifting back to work? Either way, those boring old skinheads will surely soon be seen in their perspective.

Anyway, in the phrase of the BBC's inimitable John Eddon, "If you have been, thanks for listening."



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PORTUGAL'S NARROW ESCAPE

Ten years ago today the young captains of the Armed Forces Movement overthrew the 48-year-old Portuguese dictatorship. The "revolution of the carnations" was born. For two years world attention was to be focused on a dramatic and confused power struggle in a country which had been previously and has since again become, something of a backwater in European politics.

Some of the "captains" turned out to be close to the Communist Party - notably Colonel (now retired General) Vasco Gonçalves, the new regime's second prime minister. Others such as the famous Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho fancied themselves further to the left, favouring direct democracy, which in practice means rule by self-appointed people's committees (of Colonel Gaddafi's Libya). Luckily others still, while not immune to the heady wine of revolutionary idealism, held fast to the revolution's first promise of "general elections for a constituent national assembly, whose powers, by its representation and free election, will permit the nation to choose freely its own form of social and political life".

Those elections were held exactly one year after the revolution, because popular demand for them overrode the last-minute hesitations of the more doctrinaire left-wing officers. In the Constituent Assembly the majority of seats went to parties believing in representative democracy. Even so, during the summer of 1975 the regime seemed determined to ignore the Assembly and to set up a kind of institutionalised mob rule, from which the Communists would almost certainly sooner or later have emerged dominant. But this attempt encountered vigorous popular resistance, especially in the countryside.

The turning-point came in August with the "Document of the Nine" in which the officers who believed in democracy called a halt to the pendulum's

wild leftward swing. Colonel Gonçalves, exhausted by his attempt to hold the revolution together, was obliged to resign. By late September a new government was formed reflecting the political composition of the Assembly, and on November 25 a hitherto little-known officer, one Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, asserted that government's authority against the far left and restored the beginnings of military discipline within the armed forces.

The revolution had found its thermidor and, despite many gloomy predictions, was spared its Bonaparte. General Eanes, now nearing the end of his second term as President, has been the model of a constitutional head of state, intervening from time to time to ensure that popular sovereignty is respected but never substituting himself for the government which is, according to the constitution, responsible to parliament.

Communism did not carry the day in Portugal, but some say that Portugal itself was of only minor interest to Moscow anyway. The author of the Brezhnev doctrine probably did not overrate his chances of establishing a bridgehead of communism in the heart of NATO. Portugal's African colonies, cradle of the Armed Forces Movement and graveyard of the Salazar-Castano regime, were another matter. The installation of a radical nationalist regime in Mozambique was a mortal blow to Ian Smith's Rhodesia. But a bigger prize was Angola where the presence of a left-wing Portuguese governor, Admiral Rosa Coutinho, at the crucial moment enabled the pro-Soviet MPLA to win international recognition as the legal government without ever being legitimised by popular vote, and then, by legally inviting the Cubans in, to maintain itself in power.

From there Moscow may well have hoped to move on to install a Swapo government in Win-

dhoeke and, before long, an ANC (pro-Moscow) government in Pretoria. But South Africa is proving a much tougher nut to crack and, by its support for Dr Savimbi, is preventing Moscow and its friends from enjoying the fruits of victory in Angola. Indeed, Moscow seems unable or unwilling to bear the expense of supporting so many clients so far from home, and most of the black states of southern Africa are now closer to being South African than Soviet satellites, and looking more to the West than to Moscow to save them from complete South African domination.

Portugal anyway, freed from its African incubus, can take a relatively detached view of these problems. It has, against many predictions, absorbed its *retornados* - just as France did her *rapatriés d'Algérie* a decade earlier. But for brave new worlds the seventies have been a less clement decade than the sixties. Portuguese democracy, like Britain's membership of the European Community, has been served with a bitter economic sauce of austerity, which revolutionary excesses in the mid-1970s, followed by misguided if understandable hesitation to swallow the prescribed dose, have rendered all the more indigestible. The unfortunate Dr Soares, who played a more creditable role in the revolution than many, now has the ungrateful task of prescribing less and less pleasant antidotes.

Still, most Portuguese are mature enough to realise that democracy is not the cause of their poverty, that Salazar's protectionist system using the African colonies as captive markets held back their economic development and was in any case breaking down by 1974, and that long-term hope lies in inclusion within an expanding European economic system. Europe is, after all, where Portugal belongs.

A TAX ON RECONSTRUCTION

Clarity in a tax system is a great virtue. The system's victims may value fairness even more highly, but those who administer it will tend to prefer clarity - and with some reason, for the accumulation of special provision for hard cases is apt to work in the end even against the interest of a broader fairness. But the bureaucratic urge to tidiness can all too easily fall on things that are awkward to administer, without regard to considerations of fairness. So it is with the proposals in the Finance Bill for imposing VAT on building alterations. The change would strike a most damaging blow to the conservation of historic buildings. For many buildings, large and small, of great value to the urban and rural landscape, it would tip the balance of their fate from useful survival to destruction.

The anomaly that the proposal sets out to remedy was always an indefensible one in principle. At present VAT of 15 per cent is charged on building repairs, but not on new building or alterations, nor on conservation and refurbishment projects except for their repair element. This distinction is neither a clear nor a fruitful one, and it has led to much litigation, which has recently been going badly for the Customs and Excise. So a decision was taken to change the rules. But instead of extinguishing the anomaly it was simply moved on a stage to a point less subject to argument, but one where its damaging effects will become far more serious.

New building and demolition are to remain zero-rated. The effect will be to change drastically the relative financial attractiveness of the great enterprise of conservation in which government, local authorities and private efforts have collaborated since European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975. Many towns and villages already attest to the success of this effort enabling their fabric to adapt to changed needs without having their identity obliterated in the process. Much of this work has been devoted not to maintaining

the splendour of stately homes but to the provision of low-cost accommodation by housing associations, often charities working in decayed inner city areas where their efforts have helped to give a restored focus to local pride. Since this kind of work tends to be more labour-intensive and skilled than new building, there have been favourable consequences for employment as well.

Such projects are seldom highly profitable even now: in future they will have to be inherently 15 per cent more attractive than bulldozing the site and starting anew if they are to have any hope of acceptance. Many projects already planned or in prospect will have no hope of doing so.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, chairman of the new Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission - presented at the moment of its birth with a most challenging test of its lobbying sinew - has proposed that listed buildings and those in conservation areas should be zero-rated. Save Britain's Heritage has made a similar proposal. Such a concession would soften the blow in many cases and might be considered as a transitional step, but it would exclude too many worthwhile projects and impose too narrow a focus on the general problem of how best to use the nation's most extensive inherited capital asset. It has little chance of serious consideration while Mr Lawson and the Treasury remain cock-a-hoop with glee at the prospect of so great a gain in administrative simplicity.

There is an underlying political drive towards extending the area of VAT in the long term which would make such a concession increasingly vulnerable in future years. The Chancellor's own preference for indirect as against direct taxation coincides with the eventual aim of harmonising Britain's taxes with those of our EEC partners, who all raise more VAT from the consumer than Britain does. Conservationists protest that Britain is alone in the EEC in

proposing a special discrimination against conservation and the Government replies that it is already alone in giving a special concession to alterations as distinct from repairs. Both are correct, for most construction is subject to VAT in most EEC countries (though Belgium, for instance, actually has a concessionary rate for domestic repairs).

The point is not that it is wrong to charge VAT on reconstruction, but that it is wrong to give new building a 15 per cent start over it. Mr Lawson has simplified too little, not too much. There never was much logic to the decision taken when VAT was introduced in 1972 to treat the building of houses as a staple activity which could not be taxed, and the keeping of houses in repair as a supplementary activity taxable at the full rate. The prejudices of the time, including resentment towards the foreign tax, and the habit of measuring the success of governments by the number of dwellings built under their aegis, created a distinction which was unhelpful then, and is now positively harmful - for the major problem today regarding our housing stock is not adding to it but keeping it from falling to pieces (with much evidence of widespread deterioration in all tenures). Historic buildings represent many the most vulnerable part of this wide problem.

Given that the government has done its sums for overall revenues and expenditures, the most straightforward immediate solution is to tax all building work equally at whatever reduced rate is necessary to bring in an equivalent revenue to the present proposals. At the very least, a clear statement of intent needs to be made that the discrimination will be removed in the next budget. For every month in which a special disincentive to building conservation prevails without a clear prospect of reprieve, will see more decisions taken that will be the doom of buildings which could and should have been saved.

Thinking for Church

From Mr John Pearman

Sir, Truth, clearly perceived and courageously articulated, often makes people angry. That much, at least, is evident from a reading of the synoptic gospels. Ronald Butt and Digby Anderson (feature, April 12) appear to be very angry with our clergyman; apparently they are too left-wing to be efficient chaplains to the status quo.

In fact, as a professional group, the modern generation of Anglican priests is notoriously conservative in outlook. This is manifest not only in the way they speak and dress and in the newspapers they read, but also in

the reforms which they have initiated in the last 25 years.

A recent example is the liturgical revision represented by the 1980 Alternative Service Book. Compared with the 1662 Book of Common Prayer this is a deeply conservative reformulation, drawing on Christian source-material in many cases far more ancient than that available to Cranmer and Ridley.

Of course there has been a restructuring of some of the surface details of the language employed, but conservatism has to do with conserving the inner spirit (not necessarily the outer form) of an institution. The ASB is much nearer

the roots of Christianity than is the BCP and a similar point could be made for modern translations of the Bible when compared with the 1611 King James Version.

As for "projecting Christianity as a social gospel", what could be more traditional or more appropriate for a faith whose foundation stories include the good samaritan and the father who welcomes back the prodigal and whose first missionary urged that "it is more blessed to give than to receive"?

Yours faithfully,
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Law and the Libyan People's Bureau

From Mr Martin R. Maloney

Sir, The crossing of a national frontier in response to an attack from the other side or in pursuit of attackers who have fled across the border is, I believe, recognised in international law. It is not, however, the Libyan People's Bureau and its occupants. Though "foreign territory", it may nonetheless be justifiably encroached upon, and this we ought to do.

But even if there is no defence for such an action in international law the police should still enter the Bureau and try to arrest the murderer. For while it is desirable that Britain should not set a precedent for disregarding international law it is still more desirable that she should not set a precedent for disregarding murder.

One should remember that international law is not higher or more refined law than the ordinary criminal code of a civilised state: it is, on the contrary, the lowest common denominator to which all states, including a proportion definitely not civilised, can be brought to agree.

When the Hague and subsequent conventions were signed a degree of common civilisation was assumed to exist in the relations between states which can scarcely now be taken for granted. If opening fire from an embassy was not unthinkable, it was at least virtually impossible.

By acting in accordance with the spirit of the law rather than its letter we may well be setting a dangerous precedent. But those states whose bent is for no law will hardly be guided by precedent in their dealings with others, least of all a precedent established by a country they despise. The Iranians required no precedent for their action in 1980, nor the Libyans for their action this week. Such states and such people will not be encouraged to violence by our example in breaking international law (if we are indeed breaking it); but they may well be discouraged by our example in upholding the common law of this country.

Yours,
MARTIN R. MALONEY,
43 Chesham Street,
New North Road, N1.
April 18.

From Mr J. P. Hesselink
Sir, Your editorial dated April 19 has hit the nail on the head regarding the Vienna Convention. It has been apparent for quite some time that certain exporters of the revolution have been actively using the diplomatic pouch to transfer

weapons from one nation to another.

This misuse is highlighted by various acts of terrorist barbarism over the past few years, culminating in the shootings last Tuesday. If one wants to wipe out international terrorism the way to begin, it seems to me, is to close down the embassies of the nations involved and shut one's own missions in these countries in order to show them that terrorism does not pay.

Furthermore, Her Majesty's Government should take up contact with friendly nations to amend the above-mentioned convention so that the misuse of the facilities offered under the convention may be remedied.

Yours sincerely,
J. P. HESSELINK,
Jongkindstraat 6,
3643 JV Eindhoven,
The Netherlands.
April 19.

From Mr J. A. Lane
Sir, The gun outrage at the Libyan embassy would not have occurred had it not been for the stupid, unjustifiable practice of allowing aliens to stage demonstrations in our streets.

The right to demonstrate in the streets should be strictly reserved for our own nationals and the aliens told that, as guests in our country, they are required to behave with the decorum normally expected of guests.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. LANE,
Springfield,
Grove Park,
Stratton,
Bude,
Cornwall.
April 19.

Terror of the road

From Mrs M. J. Johnson

Sir, I can well imagine the kind of government that will purchase riot-suppressing equipment such as AMCs (report, April 11, page 32) and the barbaric indiscriminate use to which it will be put. What is not fit to be used on European people is not fit to be used on any people.

Any country that manufactures equipment to abuse human rights may one day find such equipment in use on its own streets.

Yours truly,
M. J. JOHNSON,
144 Brookfield Lane,
Ormskirk,
Lancashire.
April 14.

The miners' strike

From Mr J. Montgomerie

Sir, There seems to be no possibility of meaningful negotiations between Mr MacGregor and Mr Scargill with anything all out for "victory". The leaders of the Government and of the Labour Opposition are lined up behind them. So a long battle seems inevitable.

Whoever wins, it will be disastrous for the miners, the mining industry and the economy. But there is an issue to be debated on pit closures and a compromise must be better than protracted war.

In times of recession it is tempting to make decisions for short-term gain which prove disastrous in the long run. The closure of coal will be sealed off in the pits marked for closure, perhaps for ever. That coal is not Mr MacGregor's coal or Mr Scargill's coal, but the nation's coal, yours and mine.

When North Sea oil runs out and plutonium-based nuclear energy is finally accepted as being ruinously expensive as well as dangerous from

the point of view of security and the environment, there will be an upturn in the demand for coal. May we not miss the lost millions of tons? And even if there are no compulsory redundancies, the total workforce will be reduced. What jobs will there be for those who would have replaced wastages? And, when they are needed, will new recruits be available?

Since negotiations are impossible, a high-powered inquiry should be set up now, before too much is lost, to examine the economic and social implications in the long and short term of pit closures and to report and make recommendations within six months. Meanwhile closures should be suspended.

If either side rejects such a course it will be clear where the blame lies. But I would hope that it would bring about a speedy end to hostilities.

Yours,
J. MONTGOMERIE,
Two Birches,
Shawford,
Winchester,
Hampshire.

NCCL and racism

From Mr Tony Smythe

Sir, As you report (April 16) the NCCL's annual general meeting decided that its defence of civil liberties should no longer include organisations and opinions of which its members disapprove, namely, the National Front and other racials. A wide net has been cast so the exclusion list could be long.

Thus fifty years of integrity in principle and practice, with remarkably few lapses, were abandoned recklessly, together with the Charter of Civil Rights and Liberties which was issued recently to celebrate and identify the meaning of civil liberty in 1984.

I trust that even those who have not actively supported the NCCL will share my sadness as a former general secretary and will ponder the significance of such a retreat.

In the absence of any constitutional definition of civil liberty, the only measure for its defence is the commitment to apply the same standards to those whom we detest as we would to ourselves or those with whom we sympathize. Arguably, the only exceptions would be those, fortunately few in number, who place themselves, or are placed outside the law. Those who trust these decisions to the nature of the organisations and opinions they seek to proscribe, they evade the point.

The NCCL had given minimal assistance to the National Front, which had alleged grave deprivation of civil liberty. I myself would have gone further and made direct representations to the relevant authorities had the facts been confirmed and I did so on a number of occasions in similar circumstances. An abuse of power in one case can become, first a precedent, and then a routine.

The National Front will not suffer from the withdrawal of the NCCL's protection. It is the NCCL and the broad range of people and organisations which turn to it for help who lose out.

Yours faithfully,
TONY SMYTHE,
136 Stapleton Hall Road, N4.
April 16.

Girls in boys' schools

From Mr P. F. Watkinson

Sir, Your Education Correspondent, Miss Lucy Hodges, reported fairly recently on a speech which I gave recently on "The call for co-education". Nevertheless, since this report led the President of the Girls' Schools Association to make a vigorous assault on what I said (April 9), may I please put my words into context.

Headmasters' Conference schools included almost no girls among their pupils 15 years ago. Now they have 10,500, spread among almost two thirds of their member schools. I described this as a revolution which was sudden and unsearched. It was largely based on convenience; the girls wanted to come and HMC schools were pleased to have them, both for their numbers and for their talents - what other motives applied with Oxbridge colleges?

The majority of boys' schools opened their doors only to girls entering their sixth forms. The inconvenience was minimal. They have remained boys' schools with unchanged male hierarchies. Dr John Rae has written of this change as "cosmetic co-education" and I expressed personal reservations about its being in the best interests of all the girls concerned.

Some 60 HMC schools, however, have committed themselves to having girls at all ages, and this number is growing. Whether they are yet "truly co-educational" is a matter for debate. They have a less good ratio of women to men in their common rooms than they have of girls to boys among their students (and so do the mixed colleges at Oxford and Cambridge); few of them have women in senior positions of responsibility in their schools.

To that extent we must regard the revolution as incomplete. But those schools which have taken this course would claim it to be popular, enriching, natural and for some of them closer to their understanding of the nature of the Christian family.

Yours faithfully,
P. F. WATKINSON, Headmaster,
Rydal School,
Colwyn Bay, Clwyd.

Easing inner-city privation

From Mr A. H. Mallinson

Sir, "Comfortable Britain", to use a phrase coined by the Bishop of Liverpool in his Richard Dimbleby lecture, should take notice of what he said. I would like to ask the Bishop of Liverpool, however, to be more aware than he seems to be of the point of view that there is excessive "dependency" on local and central government by inner-city residents.

This dependency can be ameliorated. Speaking as someone who has worked over the last two years in a dozen inner-city areas, I know that there is a large, pent-up unsatisfied demand for owner-occupied housing. At the same time there is a huge stock of substandard local authority housing much of which is difficult to let or unlettable.

Central government has made it possible, via grants, for local authorities to sell substandard housing stock to the private sector for rehabilitation and sale for owner-occupation.

What a tragedy it is that so many local authorities with urban problems shut their eyes to this solution; what a tragedy it is that the demand for owner-occupation is frustrated in this way; what a tragedy it is that "dependency" is fuelled by the refusal to allow those who want to help themselves to be unable to do so.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. MALLINSON,
Rosedown,
Berkley Gardens,
Stevens Lane,
Claygate,
Stratton,
Surrey.
April 18.

From Sir John Barnes
Sir, In his Dimbleby lecture, of which you offered a preview on April 17, the Bishop of Liverpool hit many balls straight to the boundary.

But in echoing Disraeli and describing our Britains, "comfortable" and "other", he did not give the impression that the "other" Britain was confined to the North-west and to Liverpool in particular.

It is common fallacy that here in Sussex we are an affluent society. True, there are affluent people among us; but there is much of what the Bishop calls "relative poverty", too. Many relatively affluent people retire to this part of England. We are

glad to welcome them. But not only do they raise the average age of our local population; they also push up the price of houses.

In the rural communities of East and West Sussex the earnings of wage-earners, though not incomes as a whole, are generally speaking, 10 per cent below the national average. The prices of houses are 10 per cent above it.

Young couples getting married and older people retiring from tied cottages can thus afford less and less to buy houses in their own villages. More and more they are forced to move into the towns, where they either swell the ranks of the unemployed or add a burden to the social services. Not for nothing has Hastings been described in your columns as the Jarrow of the South-east. Poverty is often concealed by pride but present all the same.

Nor are housing and unemployment the only problems. The Bishop spoke figuratively about doors hanging shut against the deprived in the cities. In our villages doors are literally clanging shut: the doors of village shops which can no longer compete; the doors of buses which are withdrawn from service; the doors of telephone kiosks removed by British Telecom; the doors of sub-post offices; the doors of local doctors' surgeries; the doors of branches of high street banks.

We in the Sussex Rural Community Council, working with the local authorities and other bodies, do what we can to promote voluntary substitutes, for example, community buses or village shops run by a roster of volunteers. But it is not easy for an ageing population to organise such ventures, with fewer and fewer younger people to help them to hew wood and draw water.

Not for a moment should I deny what Dr Sheppard says about the areas with which he is primarily concerned. But I wish he would come back to visit Sussex, for which he used to play cricket and where we should love to give him a net in the local economy.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BARNES, Chairman,
Sussex Rural Community Council,
Sussex House,
212 High Street,
Lewes,
East Sussex.
April 20.

VAT on building

From the Director of the Civic Trust

Sir, The continuing imposition of VAT by successive Chancellors upon the restoration and repair of old buildings, but not upon new building work, has for 10 years constituted something of an anomaly. The present Chancellor's proposals to extend these VAT arrangements to all building alterations and to make the sale of refurbished buildings an "exempt supply" for VAT purposes (thereby making it impossible to reclaim VAT on fees and other input costs) have stirred up even greater dismay.

In the light of information reaching us from a wide variety of sources the Chancellor's proposals would seem likely to result in:

1. Work being halted indefinitely on specific building rescue projects - more particularly the larger and more desirable schemes.
2. The demolition of worthwhile buildings, the adaptation of which will no longer be financially viable.
3. Lower standards of workmanship in those smaller schemes which may still go ahead.
4. Substantially increased demands

upon the National Heritage Memorial Fund and the new Commission for Historic Buildings and Monuments, all of whose available funds for the year would even previously have been committed after only six months or so of the new financial year.

At the root of the matter is the inconsistency of the Government's approach. Government policy is to assist the conservation of historic buildings and areas. If the stuffing is not to be knocked out of the charitable trusts and private owners who are labouring in this field, listed buildings and those in conservation areas should be zero-rated for repairs, restoration and alteration and, most important of all, on their subsequent sale or lease.

Alternatively, the Chancellor might care to consider applying VAT at a lower rate across the board on all building work, including new construction. This would at least remove the financial incentive to demolish and rebuild.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL MIDDLETON,
Director,
Civic Trust,
17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
April 12.

Sortie de Bayonne

From Sir Michael Wilford

Sir, I read with great interest the Duke of Wellington's letter (April 12) about the "Sortie de Bayonne". While serving in the Embassy at Paris in 1953-55 my wife and I spent our holidays twice in the Basque country and were surprised to see the sign, on the road leading south to Bayonne and Biarritz, "To the Colonne des Gardes cernées".

We speculated whether it dated from 1914-18 (which seemed very unlikely) or from 1940 (which seemed possible, since some of the BEF left from Bordeaux), but eventually curiosity got the better of us and we drove down the road following the signs.

As so often happens we ended in a farmyard! We were turning the car

round, assuming that we had taken the wrong road, when a lady emerged to ask if we were looking for the cemetery.

She invited us to follow her and some hundred yards or so later we came to a small, rather overgrown enclosure - the railings being of the kind so often seen round London gardens (before 1939-45). There seemed to be a dozen or more graves and we were told they were of British officers caught napping by the Bayonnais on their sortie. As I recall they included officers from the Rifle Brigade and the 60th.

The lady who guided us said that Queen Victoria on her visits to Biarritz had always paid a visit to "her Guards cemetery" and that King Edward VII had done the same. She said that her own grandmother had conducted Queen Victoria down the same path as she had taken us.

I am delighted to read of the celebrations of the 170th anniversary of the event and even more pleased that they should be of a Franco-British nature.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL WILFORD,
Brook Cottage,
Abbots Ann,
Andover, Hampshire.
April 18.

Keeping of secrets

From Mr Patrick Fitzgerald and Mr Jonathan Bloch

Sir, As we are both mentioned by name in your leading article of April 9 ("Secrets that should be kept") we expect you to print this reply.

The editorial implies that we "seem to disapprove of the very existence of M15 and M16"; this is not a conclusion that can be drawn from reading *British Intelligence and Cover: Action*, however strongly (and incorrectly) the author may believe it.

The editorial further implies that the identification of anybody as an intelligence officer puts them at risk of assassination by the IRA or INLA, who do not bother to check the person's activities. There is no evidence whatsoever to support such a view and precious little logic both organisations have an obvious interest in uncovering intelligence operations before attacking the person concerned and much to lose in propaganda terms by "blowing up an unintended victim".

We freely admit ignoring D Notice no 6 (and several others besides). Neither ourselves nor our publishers are represented on the D Notice Committee, nor are we party to any other co-operation between Whitehall and the media.

Yours etc,
PATRICK FITZGERALD,
JONATHAN BLOCH,
87 Windus Rd, N16.
April 10.

Leisure activities

From Captain Roger Hamilton

Sir, The pattern of business activity in this very rural corner of England over the Easter period has an interest - and perhaps a moral.

On Good Friday the local shop was open as usual and delivered our supplies (but not newspapers, because there weren't any). On Saturday it was open for both commodities, on Sunday for papers only and on Monday, when the proprietor might have appreciated a lie-in, he had to deliver the papers as usual before 7 o'clock, closing thereafter for the Bank holiday.

The self-employed businessman worked on every day of the holiday weekend. Which service was closed from Thursday afternoon until Tuesday morning? The post office.

Yours faithfully,
R. HAMILTON,
West Dean,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
April 21.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Questions and answers about Maxwell's plans

Whatever the outcome of Mr Robert Maxwell's breakfast time talk with Mr Rowland over the future of *The Observer*, the episode has answered one important question about Mr Maxwell and simultaneously restated another controversial issue surrounding his business strategy.

The question that has been answered is whether he still wants to be a Fleet Street newspaper proprietor. For the past two years, since he began the monumental and impressive rescue of BPCC, the former British Printing Corporation, he has persistently claimed that he had abandoned any such ambition. In 1982 he had bid for *The News of the World*, during the 1970s had shown interest in *The Observer*, and as recently as 1981 had joined the race for Times Newspapers. But subsequent inquiries were brushed aside on the basis that he wanted to print the national newspapers at a site on the Isle of Dogs. If he were to become a publisher of those titles as opposed to just a London evening paper, he argued, this would present an obvious conflict of interest which other Fleet Street proprietors would find hard to stomach.

One inference of his apparent change of heart is that Mr Maxwell has quietly accepted that the Fleet Street management will not give him their printing contracts, other than for the Sunday colour supplements. His hopes were always pinned on one proprietor signing on and the others falling into line.

However, he seems to be plunging into an even more fraught conflict of interest: if he were to win *The Observer*, should it be owned by BPCC or Pergamon Press? The indications so far have been that it will go into Pergamon, which is 100 per cent owned by Mr Maxwell's family through a Lichtenstein company. BPCC is 77 per cent owned by Pergamon, the other 23 per cent being held by the public through the stock market. The conflict could be resolved by merging them.

"There is no conflict," Mr Maxwell has said. "BPCC and Pergamon are in quite different fields. Why should I merge them?" But BPCC already prints *The Observer* colour magazine, and Mr Maxwell says he will print his planned London evening newspaper on *The Observer* presses. These deals will hardly be at arm's length. And if Mr Maxwell can strike a good manning deal with *The Observer* unions, it could be highly profitable. BPCC's minority shareholders might then feel aggrieved at being denied such an opportunity.

While *The Observer* case has highlighted the conflict, it has wide implications. Most worryingly, it is a conflict which existed when Pergamon itself was a public company and Mr Maxwell had other private interests. This was one of the issues at the root of the Pergamon controversy of 1969, which eventually led to Mr Maxwell taking it back under his total control. Let us hope that this time the conflict is resolved in a more orderly manner.

Wry smiles over Yellow Book

A new Yellow Book (the manual of listing requirements) is to be issued by the Stock Exchange Council early in the autumn and will be required reading for all those involved in bringing new companies to the market.

It will also provide a few wry smiles among those directors whose companies have locked horns with the Stock Exchange over listings being cancelled or admissions refused.

Members voted yesterday - those who turned up to the poorly attended meeting - to change the deeds of settlement to allow the exchange to become the body authorized to administer the new rules once the Department of Trade has scheduled these requirements into statutory instruments.

The new regulations cover admissions of companies, prospectuses and interim trading statements.

These should have been implemented in June, 1983, but have been held up by technicalities. Brussels is not going to cause enormous anguish in London especially as these new requirements in no way affect the fast-growing Unlisted Securities Market. But they are going to have a much more drastic effect on some of the more backward continental bourses and in this case harmonization can only provide opportunities for London as a financial centre which has already come to grips with modern methods of regulation.

The admission requirements involve little more than a change of format in London but do include a new right to a judicial review if a company's application is turned down or its existing listing cancelled. Exactly what form this legal appeal will take has yet to be decided but it will not be able to enforce an admission or revoke a cancellation. But a judge could issue a finding via a public statement on which a company could take further action.

The prospectus requirements involve a great deal more information than currently, but will have more immediate impact on those companies quoted on the New York and American stock exchanges. Because of the stringent requirements already imposed on the Americans they have usually concessionary treatment in London.

The EEC demands ought not to frighten US companies away, but they do involve far more detailed information with the inclusion of a responsibility statement from directors, something already required from British executives.

The new rules will come into force in January, 1985.

Listen to the White Paper critics

Governments and civil servants are understandably fond of the comforting saw that, if they are attacked equally from different sides of an argument, they must be getting things about right. Mr Alex Fletcher, the trade under-secretary, might apply precisely this piece of complacency based on experience to the reactions to his White Paper on Insolvency law reform. But he should not.

The brunt of criticism has divided into two main arguments. One body of critics argues that the severity of the new penalties will put off good professional directors who might have contributed to make a company teetering on, but not yet over, the abyss. The latest contribution in this vein came yesterday from the National Chamber of Trade (forthrightly headquartered at Enterprise House, Henley-on-Thames), which opposes automatic disqualification of directors in compulsory liquidations.

"The prospect is even more worrying in the case of the non-executive director, who may well have no stake in the company and may even have been appointed merely as a watchdog for a loan creditor", says the Chamber.

The other main argument, echoed yesterday by the Society of Conservative Accountants, slates Whitehall for pussy-footing over the present privileges of government and public bodies, which Sir Kenneth Cork wanted to abolish, which damage the small business creditor, and which are left untouched in the White Paper.

Mr Fletcher should not brush aside these criticisms. In one sense, they are inter-linked. The harsh penalties for directors, though not as widely drawn as many would wish, have become the star feature of the White Paper precisely because so little has been done in straightforward financial terms to ease the lot of unsecured creditors. The White Paper, though taking many steps in the right direction, always laid most emphasis on the convenience of Whitehall than the plight of those caught up in insolvency. There is a case for a rethink.

Dollar strengthens on hopes of higher US interest rates

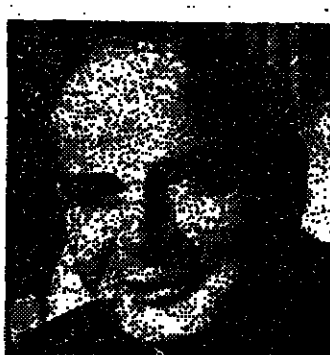
By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The dollar made fresh gains on the foreign exchange markets yesterday as rising inflation and signs of a still-booming economy strengthened expectations of higher American interest rates.

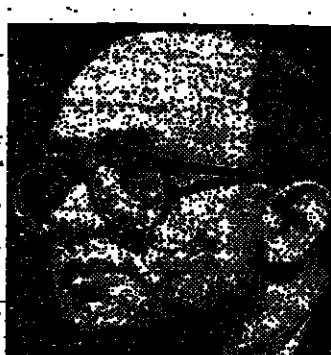
The pound fell 0.85 cents to \$1.4090, its lowest closing level since the end of January and not far off its all-time low of \$1.3910 touched in the same month. But despite worries over the miners' strike, sterling rose against European currencies, to leave its trade-weighted index unchanged at 79.2.

The Deutschmark, hit by industrial troubles in Germany, lost 1.65 pfennigs to the dollar, which closed in London at a nine-week high of DM 2.6810.

The United States Department of Commerce announced yesterday that consumer prices rose by 4.7 per cent in the 12



Paul Volcker: tight reins on money growth



Martin Feldstein: economy not overinflating

months to March, the biggest annual increase since autumn 1982. Although the rise in prices in March was only 0.2 per cent, rather less than analysts had expected, the annual rate has been climbing steadily since its nadir of 2.4 per cent last summer.

Dr Martin Feldstein, the President's chief economic adviser, claimed yesterday that the small March rise was evidence that the economy was not overheating, but many Wall Street economists remain unconvinced. Their fears were fuelled by

separate figures yesterday which showed big increases in orders for machinery and other capital goods in the early months of the year.

After last week's news that United States gross national product grew at an annual rate of 8.3 per cent in the first quarter of the year, a pace that both the White House and Wall Street regard as unsustainable without rekindling inflation, the latest figures have reinforced fears that the Federal Reserve Board will push interest rates up again.

American banks recently raised their prime lending rates from 11 to 12 per cent, the highest level for 18 months.

Money market rates have eased from the highs seen this month but most Wall Street operators believe that the Fed, under its chairman, Mr Paul Volcker, is determined to keep a tight rein on money growth.

New doubts over Esal group rescue plan

By Philip Robinson

Fresh doubts have been raised over whether a rescue package for the Esal (Commodities) group of companies will be supported by unsecured creditors owed a total of between \$30m and \$50m (£21.3m and £35.5m).

The package, prepared by seven bankers to Esal led by the Punjab National Bank and circulated at the weekend, contains no proposal to inject fresh capital into the Esal businesses which have not traded since January and whose assets are presently frozen by a High Court injunction.

There are no offers of payments of any significant size to unsecured creditors, no individual value placed on assets being put forward as an additional \$18m security, and no plans to pay unsecured trade and non-trade creditors for six months.

The new collateral is broadly referred to as "various properties in the UK and USA, various sundry debtors, shares in a New York bank (unspecified) various racing and breeding horses".

The additional security is believed to bring the total value of assets of the Esal group to between \$150m and \$180m against total disclosed debts of \$121m.

However, the rescue scheme could still go ahead without the approval of all creditors. The package says approval is needed from those holding 90 per cent of the total disclosed debts in value for it to go ahead.

The banks, the Punjab National Bank of India, Middle East Bank, Union Bank of India, Johnson Matthey Bankers, Oriental Credit and Allied Arab Bank, are owed about \$160m. It is unlikely that all the unsecured creditors would act together and dissenter would give the banks the required 90 per cent approval.

These companies deemed to form part of the Esal group are: Esal (Commodities) Dollacrow, Russel Fibre Dealers, Levenco International, Esal (Fashions) Quotberry, Broughland, Globalbridge, Stanton International, Rowen International and Whitecross Development Corporation.

The new rescue steering committee will be headed by a representative of the Middle East Bank, and will have one representative from the Punjab National Bank, one from Pear Marwick Mitchell and one representing all other creditors.

In return for agreement the banks will offer a standby credit facility of a maximum \$5m.

Video trust to raise £4m

By William Kay, City Editor

London and Liverpool Trust, the company which was nearly brought to its knees by the controversial Telejector pub video venture, plans to raise nearly £4m over the next few months through a series of disposals.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Geoffrey Cross, the chief executive, when the group announced two disposals for about £1.3m.

The first is a pair of allied businesses, James B. Russell and James B. Russell (Newcastle), which distribute U-Bix photocopyers in the Glasgow and Newcastle upon Tyne areas.

These operations are profitable in themselves and fit in with LTT's new strategy, but last year they took on considerable extra overheads to handle Telejector.

They have been sold to Ygred, a newly formed private Scottish company, for £1m cash, plus about £250,000 to be paid after the debtors position has been established. The directors of Ygred have no previous connection with LTT. Mr James Russell has now resigned from the board of LTT.

In December, Telejector's sales operation was closed and this month the management of

the 2,200 video sets was transferred to another private company, Atlas Leisure. The second disposal is Hiatt Hardware, a distributor of fasteners, for £91,000 to Mr A. Yelland, a director of another LTT offshoot until last May. Net assets of Hiatt at March 31, 1983, were £17,000 and pretax profits for the year to that date were £36,000.

LTT's plan now is to concentrate on office equipment. It intends to sell interests in exhaust manufacturing and distribution, and engineering including the manufacture of hand cuffs.

Brengreen sacks deputy chairman

By Jeremy Warner

Brengreen Holdings, the commercial cleaning group, has dismissed its deputy chairman, Mr Roy Agar, for undisclosed reasons.

Mr Agar is the second long-standing director of Brengreen, which specializes in local authority refuse collection and street cleaning contracts to be dismissed in the last three years.

Mr Tony Berry was fired as a director in December, 1981, after falling out with Mr David Evans, chairman and creator of the group.

Brengreen's share price fell 1 1/2p to a low for the year of 52p

yesterday after news of Mr Agar's dismissal. At one stage last year, the company's shares were riding high at 114p anticipating huge benefits for Brengreen from the Government's policy of contracting out Health Service ancillary services.

But ever since the group made an abortive £36m takeover bid for Sunlight Services last autumn, the shares have fallen.

Mr Agar, who was appointed to the post of deputy chairman last November, sold 150,000 of his Brengreen shares at 67p each this year.

Chief quits at Crocker

The first major managerial change at Midland Bank's unprofitable American banking subsidiary, Crocker National Corporation, was announced yesterday. Mr J. Hallam Dawson has resigned as a director and vice chairman of the corporation and as a director and president of the banking subsidiary, Crocker National Bank.

The resignation is the first real consequence of a new managerial team already introduced by Midland. Then, Mr John Harris was appointed senior vice chairman and Mr Frank Cahouet chairman and chief executive officer.

Hongkong shares slip

The Hongkong stock market plunged yesterday when it reopened after the Easter holiday - its first chance to show the local reaction to Sir Geoffrey Howe's weekend acknowledgment that Britain will yield sovereignty to China in 1997.

The Hang Seng index fell by 45.83 to 1,070.82 - its biggest one-day decline since Jardine Matheson said last month that it was moving its head office domicile to Bermuda.

Stock markets, page 20

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1105.4 down 3.0 (day's high: 1105.6; Low: 1102.6)
FT Index: 867.2 down 3.8
FT All Share: 516.79 down 3.38
Bargains: 20,000
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 113.4 down 0.27
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1149.29 down 0.31
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,761.82 down 45.83
Hongkong Hang Seng Index 1070.82 down 45.83
Amsterdam: 170.1 down 0.9
Sydney: AO Index 759.2 unchanged
Frankfurt: Dax-Index 1021.8 down 1.11
Paris: CAC Index 173.4 up 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.4090 down 82pts
Index 79.2 unchanged
DM 2.6810 up 0.0075
FF 11.8075 up 0.0275
Yen 918 down 1.0
Dollar Index 128.6 up 0.8
DM 2.6810 up 0.0165
New York Dollar Index 102.18 down 1.11
ECU £0.590297

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8%
Finance houses base rate 9%
Discount market loans week fixed 5 1/2-6%
3 month interbank 8 1/4-8%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month DM 10 1/2-11%
3 month DM 5% - 5 1/2%
3 month FR 12-12 1/2%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.00
Fed funds 9/8
Treasury long bond 9 3/4-9 3/8%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 7 1984 to April 3, 1984 inclusive: 8.975 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
on \$384.60 pm \$383.25
close \$383.50-384 (\$272.25-272.75)
New York (latest): \$383.75
Kruggerand (per coin): \$395.395-50 (\$280.25-281.50)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Telerate record

Telerate, the British-owned financial news service based in New York, reported record profits and earnings yesterday. This is good news for Exco International, the London money brokers which is a majority shareholder.

Net income was up 52 per cent in the second quarter to US\$6.9m (£5m) from \$4.5m (£3.2m) the year before. Earnings per share jumped to 16 US cents (11.4p) from 11 cents (7.8p) a year earlier. During the intervening period, Telerate issued an extra 4.4 million shares. Gross revenue rose 47 per cent to \$22.7m (£16.2m), from \$15.5m (£11m) in the same period in 1983.

● RUSH & TOMKINS GROUP, the property and construction company, announced a rise in pretax profits from £2.3m to £2.8m for last year. Net assets per share are up from 341p to 379p after a directors' revaluation of group properties. *Tempos, page 20*

● NURDIN & PEACOCK is recommending a final payment of 2.1p for a full year dividend of 5.57p (3.12p) for the year ended December 31, 1983. Sales were £516m (£462m), and profits £12m (£11.5m). *Tempos, page 20*

Nasdim rejects Gower on commission

By Our City Staff

The National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers (Nasdim) yesterday rejected any proposals which allow the Government to set commission rates for the investment industry.

In its published response to Professor Laurence Gower's report on investor protection, Nasdim says that Ministers

should not be allowed to make regulations controlling the commissions of paid intermediaries who deal with investments.

Nasdim's view that these should be determined by the industry itself comes when the life assurance industry is attempting to set up a voluntary control of commissions.

The self regulatory group, now a recognized organization by the Department of Trade and Industry is broadly in favour of Professor Gower's proposals and supports a revived Council for the Securities Industry to act as co-ordinator of the City's self regulatory groups.

Currency move follows Ghana's example

Nigeria's copybook swap

By Our City Staff

Nigeria's sudden replacement of its old naira currency with new bank notes announced late on Monday is likely to have only a minimal impact on international business, according to financial sources in London yesterday.

The huge currency swap operation being undertaken there appears to be a copybook exercise of the one carried out by Ghana three years ago, British sources said.

Announcing the new currency measures, the Nigerian military government said it had closed the country's land borders to stop the smuggling of naira which had become a key factor in the "sabotage" of the country's economy.

Brigadier-Tunde Idiagbon, who ranks second in the Nigerian administration, said on television that the new measure was directed to render naira notes held abroad worthless.

The exchange of old notes for new which started yesterday would last until May 6. Individuals would be allowed to change only 5,000 naira (about £4,600) for new notes. Any amount above that would have to be deposited with banks along with information on ownership and source of earnings, a move designed to pinpoint corruption.

"There is no good time to undertake such an operation, but if you have to try and curb

the activities of currency smugglers or money hoarders, it is probably sensible for the new military regime to do it when it is able to station troops outside banks, if necessary, to ensure that it all happens in a rigidly-controlled way," one banker said.

The banker added that foreign firms involved in the import-export business are unlikely to have been doing business on contracts quoted in Naira. If they have been, they would have been doing so against guarantees of letters of credit.

"Nigerian subsidiaries of foreign companies would almost certainly have larger flows of naira than might normally be the case."

Rig builder drops stake in Lithgow

Howard Doris, the Anglo-French oil rig building company, has decided against taking an equity stake in Scott Lithgow, the former state-owned shipyard, which was sold to Trafalgar House for £12m last month.

Howard Doris was originally Trafalgar's main rival in the race to acquire Scott Lithgow, but the two companies agreed to link last month with a joint takeover approach.

Trafalgar, as part of the deal, has agreed to give Howard Doris the option of acquiring a 25 per cent minority shareholding in the yard. The deadline for exercising the option was yesterday.

Mr Albert Granville, chairman and chief executive of Howard Doris, said that the company had decided it was only interested in acquiring controlling majority stakes in pursuing its expansionary aims. This was not possible at Scott Lithgow.

Howard Doris would still be making a "major contribution" to Scott Lithgow's future, Mr Granville said, by virtue of a technical support contract it has signed with Trafalgar to help in the running of the yard.

● THE INLAND REVENUE's attack on artificial schemes designed to avoid taxation has forced Helene of London, the textiles and fashion company, to provide £24,000 in its 1983 accounts for interest and cost on a tax liability which it must now pay.

● HOGG ROBINSON Group, the travel-to-insurance broking company, said yesterday that Mr Andrew Ales-Hanley is to become group finance director from June 1. He is at present managing director of Sotheby's.

● THE BRITISH arm of the Porsche cars group has received planning permission to build a £9m British headquarters and import centre near Reading, Berkshire.

● THE WELSH DEVELOPMENT Agency has dropped legal action to try to retrieve £2m it invested in P Leiner and Sons, which made gelatin products, and collapsed in 1980.

GROVEWOOD SECURITIES LIMITED

£23.3 MILLION PRE-TAX PROFIT FOR 1983

INCREASE OF £6.3 MILLION

John Danny, Chairman and Chief Executive, states:

As forecast in my half-year's announcement, the profit for 1983 was a record for the 16th consecutive year.

The record was not achieved by means of small yearly increases. As is shown by the table below, most of the rises were over 25% - on one occasion 113% - and in 1983 the profit amounted to 53 times what it was at the outset.

This success is due to the quality of our investment portfolio and the skill of the people who operate the businesses in Grovewood's friendly and stimulating environment.

16 YEAR PROFIT RECORD

	£ million		£ million
1968	23.279	1975	3.667
1969	17.010	1976	3.279
1970	15.823	1977	2.805
1971	14.409	1978	1.945
1972	13.230	1979	.912
1973	11.235	1980	.626
1974	7.160	1981	.494
1975	5.646	1982	.436

Entrepreneurs sell us part of their shareholdings, retaining management control, and we purchase the balance over periods suitable to them.

These happy and prosperous "partnerships" are what Grovewood is all about.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, BUILDING MATERIALS, MERCHANT BANKING SERVICES, TELEVISION, ELECTRICAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND SPARES, MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTOR RACING CIRCUITS, MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES.

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installed in all long distance aircraft and the DC-10 has only 7 seats per row, the B-747 only 8. But for Business Class passengers on long-distance flights the amenities begin when you make your booking. You can decide then whether you'd rather sit by window or aisle, in the smoking or non-smoking compartment. At the separate Business Class check-in counter now to be found at more and more airports, you will receive your blue boarding card with your choice clearly indicated.

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would expect to find in a good Swiss hotel.

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FOOTBALL: CHALLENGE FACING BRITISH CLUBS IN EUROPEAN COMPETITION

SNOOKER

Semi-fit Falcao holds the key

From Clive White, Rome

The Brazilian influence in Italian football, I feel, is decisive when AS Roma chase three goals without reply against Dundee United in the second leg of their European Cup semi-final here this afternoon. Falcao, missing from the first leg, will play, but probably not at his own special peak. His failure could be Dundee United's success.

He is carrying an injury, and missed Roma's 1-1 draw with Avelino on Sunday. "I've got to play," he said. "My knee is improving, although it isn't perfect." Roma have come to depend heavily upon the Brazilian blend. They fear that without Falcao - he is rumoured to be joining Internazionale at the end of the season - the team will return to the obscurity of former years.

There are rumblings of discontent, generally, at the club, and the 62-year-old Swede who advocates free play in his teams, is believed to want even greater rewards for adding to his own small way to the history of Roma.

The future of Liedholm and Falcao may depend upon what sort of miracle 80,000 Italian Romans can generate in the Olympic Stadium today. Three goals is a tall order for any Italian club, but Liedholm says with pride: "We've done this three times this season in the Italian season, so it is not impossible."

The Italians are said to have been "injured" by their ineptness at Dundee. Further incentives for them are the fact that the final will be held in Rome, the £1m worth of bonuses for winning.

The Scots, although newcomers to the European Cup, are well versed in the extraordinary demands of European competition upon the nerves. This will be their fourth year in the last three years, but it is unlikely that they will ever have suffered such pressure, both mental and physical, as they will during the opening 20 minutes.

Jim McLean, Dundee United manager, is only too aware of his side's capabilities. He knows that to defend, as Liverpool might, is to invite severe punishment. Realistically, he is looking for one goal, but to some of his players as "runners", without meaning to be derogatory, it is their greatest quality, this ability to run and hustle. He said: "If the players can look themselves tomorrow night and feel satisfied that they have given everything, I believe we'll be in the final."

Ferguson orders an all-out attack

By Hugh Taylor

A night of relentless attack: that is the unwavering battle plan drawn up by Alex Ferguson, for Aberdeen's European Cup Winner's Cup semi-final, second leg tie against Porto at Pittodrie tonight. Once again the manager will demand that his stronger, fiercer, more aggressive attacking style with which they overcome Beveren and Uipster Doorn in the last two rounds.

"Bold, that's what we are," Ferguson said yesterday, expressing a confidence that Aberdeen, through the heart of every supporter in the city, all of whom know that Aberdeen will comfortably overcome Porto, who lead by one goal to nil from the first leg in Portugal.

Ferguson has said that people keep warning me that we must be careful not to lose a goal. That's not our priority at all. It never has been. To me, the priority is to score as many goals as possible. We have been over the course before and come through with flying colours. Hopefully that is how it will come out this time."

Is Ferguson being over-confident? Is he forgetting that Porto, an elegant attractive side, have excellent attackers? Not a bit of it. The manager is convinced that his side,



Getting down to it: Dundee United's players training at the Olympic stadium in Rome yesterday

Bitter struggle looms up for Liverpool

From David Miller, Bucharest

It is one of the frustrating anomalies of international football that FIFA and UEFA, while they may deplore the unruly behaviour of spectators - all too frequently English - have also shown themselves consistently reluctant to grapple with hooligan players and/or inadequate referees, such as at the last World Cup. We wait to see whether Dinamo Bucharest will be permitted to break the laws as often in this evening's European Cup semi-final second leg as they did in the first, the worst match I have seen in a long time.

It is an almost universal principle of life in general in the world that whenever anyone breaks the law, they immediately attract the other side of an equivalent offence, no less true of footballers than politicians or unions. The mood here is confused, not to say bitter, because although Dinamo behaved disgracefully for much of that first leg, willfully kicking Liverpool under the too-benevolent eye of a Swiss referee, it is the Rumanians who now have a player absent through injury in that match, allowing them to cry wolf the louder. Their midfield player, Lica Movila, had his jaw broken in two places halfway through the second half.

There were some dark, unfriendly Balkan faces peering at Joe Fagan's team when they arrived

at the airport yesterday, and more besides at the hotel, though officials and hosts have been courteous enough. The air hangs heavy with expected retribution.

The dilemma tactically now hangs almost exclusively to Dinamo a goal down. Vindictive-minded though their crowd will be as they always have been ever since I first came here with Joe Mercer's under-23 side more than 20 years ago - it is not in Dinamo's best interest to indulge in another physical game, which would not only reduce their own ability to produce effectively their considerable skill but also further bookings after the four in the first leg could find them with several players suspended should they reach the final in Rome.

Bobby Robson has come to see Bucharest's crowd, hotels and Dinamo's six or so internationals, prior to next season's World Cup qualifier. I believe Dinamo are good enough to overhaul Liverpool, even to become the first Eastern bloc side ever to win the major trophy, but only if they concentrate on football. They are handicapped by the suspension of the central defender Andon, whereas Liverpool are at full strength, less the ineligible Ward. It will be a close-run thing, but a couple of Rush's exceptional finishing.

Birtles may return for Forest

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Turin

Manchester United flew to the city that houses the Holy Shroud seeking two miracles. The first, that Bryan Robson is passed fit enough to play, is even more unlikely to occur than the second, that they qualify for the final of the European Cup Winners' Cup in Basle on May 16.

Ron Atkinson delayed naming his side in the remote hope that United's captain might recover in time from the pulled hamstring that has kept him out of the last four games. He might as well expect Juventus, the notoriously defensive leaders of the Italian league, to line up with two wingers.

So United, cruelly depleted during the first leg, will still be significantly weakened. At least Wilkins will come back in for Gidman, carried off within the opening 10 minutes a fortnight ago, but the rest of that heroic crew, who gained a 1-1 draw, will probably be retained tonight.

Whitehead was dropped last Saturday but, in the absence of Robson, his physique and experience may prove indispensable. Hughes, who replaced him and scored twice against Coventry City, and Davies, Gidman's substitute who claimed the goal against Juventus at Old Trafford, will be a couple of sharpened swords to be kept in Atkinson's sheath of possibilities.

Whitehead, who scored the first goal in the first leg, looks certain to return after missing Saturday's 5-1 win over Birmingham City, while the centre back, Hart, who needed stitches in his right shin after the match, says he will be fit, and is determined to play.

In Nottingham, Anderlecht, the cup holders, looked on the way to a useful goalless draw, but two goals in the last few minutes spoiled their plans. Although well set up, they were getting out of tight situations, Anderlecht will need to show all their recent impressive league goalscoring form.

Although reacting a single Forest goal would virtually end Anderlecht's chances, their coach, Paul Van Himst, says he plans to throw as much as possible into attack.

Hawkins makes plea for a quick decision

From John Nicholls, Hyeres

Graham Hawkins, the Wolverhampton Wanderers manager, appealed to the Molineux board yesterday to decide his fate as quickly as possible. Wolves have been relegated after two consecutive defeats and growing demands from supporters for Hawkins to resign.

Hawkins, who guided the side to promotion last season, said: "I don't believe anyone could have done any better under the circumstances but unfortunately a manager is only judged on first team results. It wouldn't surprise me if I were asked to leave. But if it is going to happen I would want to know before the end of the season."

Micky Adams, Coventry City's defender, will miss the remaining four matches of the season with an ankle ligament injury sustained at Manchester United on Saturday.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Stephens could miss Wembley

By Keith Macklin

Two players are dreading the meeting of the disciplinary committee tomorrow. By far the worse offence is faced by Gary Stephens, the Wigan scrum half, for whom the minimum suspension of one game will mean missing the match of a lifetime, the Challenge Cup final between Wigan and Widnes at Wembley on May 5.

Stephens was dismissed during the game with Castleford, and so anxious is he to prove his innocence that he is bringing along as a witness the player he is alleged to have punched, Castleford's Australian forward, Brett Atkins.

Len Casey, the Hull Kingston Rovers forward and captain, appears after two sendings-off.

A shroud over Robson's and United's hopes

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Turin

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Hazard and Roberts are passed fit

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Turin

Tottenham Hotspur received good news yesterday when Graham Roberts, the England defender, and Mike Hazard were passed fit to play in the UEFA Cup semi-final, second leg tie against Hajduk Split, at White Hart Lane today.

Roberts, who twisted a knee in Saturday's 2-2 defeat by Arsenal, and Hazard, whose thigh strain kept him out of the Highbury match, could have vital roles to play as Tottenham attempt to overcome the 2-1 first-leg deficit.

Roberts has missed only four games this season, all through suspension, and is the club's third top scorer with nine goals, while Hazard was superb in the first-leg in Yugoslavia two weeks ago, and will need to make up for the absence of Glenn Hoddle and Andrei Arlente in this leg.

Roberts said: "On Sunday I had no chance of playing, but I'm 100 per cent better now. I will not cheat. It's no good having ten men and carrying on like a team."

Split, who in 1967 lost a European Cup Winners' Cup second round game 4-3 (6-3 on aggregate) at White Hart Lane, will pin their hopes on scoring an all-important away goal and another excellent performance from Simonovic, their goalkeeper.

World Cup stadiums await the FIFA test

Mexico City (AP) - A FIFA committee arrived here on Monday to inspect the stadiums to be used for the 1986 World Cup.

The committee of four is led by Herman Neuberg of West Germany and Joseph Blatter, of Switzerland, and they will decide whether or not the stadiums meet FIFA standards.

Only nine of the 12 stadiums which will be needed have been confirmed and FIFA authorized an extension until tomorrow from the March 15 deadline.

Brazilian building a reputation

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP) - A young Brazilian midfielder player being hailed as the "new Zico" has been described by Zico himself as "an extraordinary talent".

Bobeto (real name Jose Roberto Gomes de Oliveira) has been promoted from junior football to the Flamengo senior side, the national champions who are now working to improve his physical attributes as they did with Zico.

Zico added: "Aside from his enormous talent in ball control and long and short passes, Bobeto thinks very quickly."

YACHTING

Britons make their mark

From John Nicholls, Hyeres

Blake is still tuning a new boat, and Richards was not too disappointed at completing his research on the regatta for Olympic classes. Three second places, by Chris Law (Soling), Roddy Bridge (Finns) and Robert White (Orinoco), headed a fine set of results by the team in most of the seven classes.

They were well supported by Mike McIntyre (Finns), Cathy Foster (470) and David Perks (Windglider). Three Stars circulated the course in another meaningless race, and the race of it, only the Flying Dutchmen did not live up to expectations. The race was won by the Diesel brothers, of West Germany, old campaigners in the class, with Patrick Blake eighth, and Jo Richards retiring.

Higgins ousted by newcomer in world championship upset

Alex Higgins was beaten in the first round of the Embassy world professional snooker championship at Sheffield yesterday by Neil Foulds, who was making his debut to the event.

Foulds, a 20-year-old Londoner, who turned professional only last July, led 5-4 overnight but Higgins won yesterday first three frames to lead 7-5. However, Foulds, the 1982 British junior champion, refused to be overawed by the United Kingdom champion or the over the first hurdle in the world championship. If I had done that, I would have fancied my chances of winning it. "I have not

Higgins said: "Neil played exceptionally well. I felt I could produce the goods, but it's all about the over the first hurdle in the world championship. If I had done that, I would have fancied my chances of winning it. "I have not

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TENNIS

Booth pays price for surprise win

By Lewist Mair

Colin Beacher, the fifth seed, gave rather more than merely the match to Simon Booth of Warwickshire when he retired with an upset stomach at the start of his second set in the first round of the 16-and-under hardcourt championships, sponsored by Frutidial, at the Edgbaston Archery Club.

By yesterday, Booth had all of Beacher's symptoms - and, gamely though he fought, this useful youngster went out to Alex Rouse, of Essex, in three sets.

Graham Spalding, who had accounted for Mark Nuttall, the sixth seed, in the first round, had another impressive result, winning 6-1, 6-3 against the gifted Irish Nangara.

David Smith, of Cornwall, had a day to remember as he defeated Neil Beacher, the eighth seed, 6-4, 7-5 while, among the girls, a match to catch the eye was that in which Clare Wood, the second seed, defeated Karen Hunter 6-2, 3-6, 6-0.

Miss Hunter, a tall girl with a long blonde ponytail, was standing forehands en route to taking the second set.

BOYS: Second round: 1. Matthew B. M. Beacher 6-2, 6-4; 2. A. Rouse 6-1, 6-3; 3. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 4. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 5. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 6. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 7. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 8. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 9. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 10. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 11. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 12. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 13. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 14. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 15. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 16. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 17. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 18. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 19. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 20. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 21. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 22. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 23. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 24. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 25. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 26. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 27. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 28. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 29. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 30. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 31. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 32. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 33. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 34. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 35. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 36. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 37. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 38. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 39. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 40. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 41. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 42. D. Smith 6-1, 6-3; 43. D. 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La crème de la crème

Secretary/Personal Assistant

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WE REQUIRE an experienced Secretary/PA with a sales background to be responsible to our National Sales Manager for the smooth running of our Southern sales office, based in E.C.1.

MAIN WORK INVOLVED — Handling office administration, including recruitment and supervision of administrative support staff; introducing and maintaining procedures to ensure day-to-day paperwork flow is smooth and efficient; secretarial duties as necessary.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates already holding responsible positions as Secretary/PAs, who are seeking the challenge of sales office management. Suitable applicants will probably already earn of least £7,500 p.a.

THE COMPANY is a leading supplier of business equipment, with sales teams nationwide. The person appointed will assist the National Sales Manager, in an effective and friendly manner, to co-ordinate an enthusiastic Southern sales force.

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DRAKE PERSONNEL

A Drake International Company (Consultants)

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Personal Assistant to the Managing Director of a large, successful company. You will be able to use your skills and experience to help us to develop our business in the world. You will be able to use your skills and experience to help us to develop our business in the world. You will be able to use your skills and experience to help us to develop our business in the world.

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Join the Oil Glorious Oil team. You will be able to use your skills and experience to help us to develop our business in the world. You will be able to use your skills and experience to help us to develop our business in the world. You will be able to use your skills and experience to help us to develop our business in the world.

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Up to £8,000 p.a.

Reuters, the international news and information organisation, has a vacancy in the UK Sales Department for an Administration Assistant to provide support to several Sales Executives.

The work includes processing orders via a computer-based system, and handling client queries. Applicants should have excellent typing, good organisational ability and should be capable of working under pressure without close supervision. Shorthand would be an advantage, as would knowledge of the commodity and financial markets and familiarity with a computer or word-processing system.

Benefits include a 32½ hour week, five weeks' and three days holiday, interest-free season ticket loan scheme and subsidised restaurant.

Please telephone 01-353 7329 (24-hour answering service) for an application form, or write to:

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Reuters
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London EC4P 4AJ

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We ask that you have accurate shorthand/typing (110/65) with a sound knowledge of French for occasional shorthand and telephone calls.

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Applications in writing to:

District Treasurer,
VICTORIA HEALTH AUTHORITY
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(Closing date 4th May 1984)

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*Scale 4 £7455 - £8196 pa incl

The Royal Borough of KENSINGTON and CHELSEA require an assistant to the Mayor's Secretary. Duties include all typing and shorthand for the Mayor's Secretary, assisting in the organisation and the running of Mayor's Reception; maintaining the filing system and the Official Invitation Book, and dealing with members of the public, including local dignitaries. Preference will be given to applicants of smart appearance, ideally with some relevant experience. Some evening and occasional weekend work is required. Based in pleasant air-conditioned offices in Kensington Town Hall. We offer a 5 day, 36 hour week on flexitime; 20 days annual leave; subsidised restaurant and Sports and Social Club. Application forms quoting Ref/88X from the Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Hampton Street, London W8 7NX. Tel 01 837 8562 (24 hr answering service). Closing date for applications 11th May 1984. WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

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Phone 242 1301 Andrea

(See Code)

Secretary P/A

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SE8
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We're a successful group involved in road haulage, distribution, warehousing and commercial vehicle body building.

Here at our base in London SE8 we need a young Secretary/P/A to assist our Sales and Marketing Director. Good secretarial skills are, of course, essential but more than that we're looking for cheerful initiative and the ability to cope with pressure and come up smiling.

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It's a varied opportunity in a friendly environment with the chance to develop your skills in other areas.

Salary will be up to £8,000.

Phone Michael Dandridge on 01-692 2431,

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PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

Interested in classical music? A challenging opportunity has arisen in our International Classical Division to work with the Recording Producers. This position will most probably suit an experienced secretary who would like to combine secretarial work with wider duties of Production Assistant.

The duties will range from the day-to-day handling of correspondence and general office administration connected with the organisation of recordings to acting as a liaison between the Recording Producers and the Manager for Bookings and Negotiations, assisting the Recording Producers in making all arrangements for recording sessions and ensuring efficient organisation. The job will also entail attending recording sessions which may necessitate occasionally working evenings and weekends.

The ideal candidate will have excellent secretarial and administrative skills plus an ability to work calmly and without supervision. A good working knowledge of classical music is essential and an ability to speak French, German or Italian would be useful.

To apply please write with full details to:

Barbara K. Rotherford, Senior Personnel Officer

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear & Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Cee-fax AM**
 6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; Mike Smith with new Top Twenty between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.30.

9.00 **Battle of the Planets**
 Animated science fiction adventures. 9.20 **Look Back** with Noakes travelling from Llanfair to Inverness (r). 9.50 **Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in Love's Labour's Lost** (r). 10.00 **Wynne's** (r). 10.25 **Entertaining Ideas** for bored youngsters. 10.25 **Ivor the Engine** (r).

10.30 **Play School**, presented by Iain Lauchlan (r). 10.55 **Gharbar**. Magazine programme for Asian women. Today's edition includes a discussion between working women on the problems of coping with a growing family, elderly parents or young children. 11.20 **Cee-fax**.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Sami Marshall. The weather details come from Bill Giles. 2.30 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One includes recipes from Michael Smith and a song from AJ Martino. 1.45 **Gran** (r). 1.50 **Spot-Gol** (r).

2.00 **Animal Magic in Hong Kong** (r). 2.25 **Prime Time** Elephant. Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers. Humorous encounters with a trio of elephants in Kenya. Directed by James Hill. 3.53 **Regional News** (not London).

3.55 **Play School**, presented by Chloe Aschcroft. 4.20 **The Peas of Penelope** (r). 4.40 **Reinhardt**. The last in the series (r). 5.05 **John Craven's Newsworld**.

5.10 **Break Point**. Episode four of the six-part drama about young tennis players (r). 5.40 **Sixty Minutes** includes news from Moore Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 5.58.

5.40 **Young Murray** from the Year 1984. Humphrey Burton presents the five finalists in the Wind section of the competition.

7.15 **Film: Uptown Saturday Night** (1974) starring Sidney Poitier, Bill Cosby, Harry Belafonte and Richard Pryor. Light-hearted romp about two gamblers who are robbed of a winning lottery ticket and their efforts to retrieve it from an organised crime gang. Directed by Sidney Poitier. (First showing on British television).

9.00 **A Party Political Broadcast** by David Steel on behalf of the Liberal Party. 9.05 **News** with Nicholas Witchell.

9.30 **O.E.D. The War of Words** Down Under. Anthony Clare presents a programme about a splinter group in Australia determined to bring about the abolition of tobacco advertising.

10.00 **Sportnight** introduced by Harry Carpenter. Highlights from European competition football matches involving British clubs; action from the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship; and Christopher Martin-Jenkins recalls cricketing milestones through the eyes of master statistician, Bill Frindall.

12.00 **News** headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by John Stapleton and Nicky Ock. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 8.55; the 4.5 anniversary at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Lynn Seymour at 7.40 and 8.10; Eve Polard's gossip column at 8.35.

9.00 **Roland Goes East**.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames** news headlines followed by **Sesame Street** where learning is made fun by the Muppets and their human guests. 10.25 **Film: You're Damned** (1928) starring Laurel and Hardy. They play musicians who, having lost their jobs in the park band, take to the streets. Directed by Edgar Kennedy. 10.50 **The New South-American**. Author James Michener examines the Southern United States. 11.40 **Spot 588** (r).

12.00 **Atarah's Music**. Making a drum noise with a wooden spoon and a saucepan. 12.10 **Sounds Like a Story**. Mark Wynter with the traditional tale of *The Tortoise and the Hare* (r). 12.30 **News** at 12.30.

1.00 **News** 1.20 **Thames** news. 1.30 **A Plus**. Dilly Powell, the Sunday Times film critic for 45 years, talks to Mavis Nicholson about her love of the cinema and chooses five films that mean more to her than any others.

2.00 **Take the High Road**. Drama serial set in the Scottish highland estate of Glendarrach. 2.30 **A Country Practice**. Medical drama set in the Australian outback. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. Australian-made soap opera.

4.00 **Atarah's Music**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Aubrey**. Cartoon adventures of an eccentric inventor (r). 4.25 **Serial** set in a children's home. 4.50 **Razzmatazz**. Pop music and interviews. 5.15 **Emmerdale Farm**.

5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames** news. 6.25 **Help** Viv Taylor Gae talks to Pauline Stewart about the Perivale Miscamanga Support Group.

6.35 **Crossroads**. Paul Rose's actions upset Lisa Walters. 7.00 **The Country Diary** of an Edwardian Lady. Episode nine: September. Pippa Guard stars as Edith Holden.

7.30 **Coronation Street**. The television detector van pays the Street a visit and somebody is nabbed for not having a licence. Who can it be?

8.00 **The Beany Hill Show**. Comedy sketches filled with double entendres.

8.00 **Mr Palfrey of Westminster**. Part two of the spy thriller starring Alec McCowen as a Special Intelligence Service investigator.

10.00 **A Party Political Broadcast** by David Steel on behalf of the Liberal Party. 10.05 **News**.

10.35 **Midweek Sports Special** presented by Brian Moore. Highlights from boxing bouts on tonight's bill at the Alexandra Pavilion; skating from Nottingham featuring Torville and Dean; and football - news of tonight's European matches involving British clubs.

11.35 **The Sands of Silence: A War Game That Went Tragically Wrong** (see Choice).

12.05 **Darkroom: A Quiet Funeral**. Counterpoint Charlie Provo is left for dead when he is forced into a lake.

12.25 **Night Thoughts**.



Maurice Denham and Rudolph Walker (BBC 2, 9.30 pm).

● **THE SANDS OF SILENCE** deserved a better time-slot than the one it has got (ITV, 11.35pm). And it is an extraordinary, highly complex tale of incompetence that it tells, and it seems inconceivable that it has taken one of our smaller independent television companies, TSW, catering for viewers in the south-west of England, to tell it for the first time. For the first time on television, that is. The facts have already surfaced in Leslie Thomas's book *The Magic Army*, and it is right and proper that Mr Thomas turns up in TSW's film, carrying a copy of his book. What *The Sands of Silence* does to well, even in its minor details, is to reconstruct, with interviews and archive material, the events of 1944 when 750 United States servicemen taking part in a D-

Day rehearsal off the south Devon coast, needlessly lost their lives to German E-boats that sank two troop landing ships that were minimally escorted - the result of a breakdown in new intelligence communications. The disaster was officially hushed-up, ostensibly to protect morale on the eve of the Normandy landings. TSW's modestly-made documentary is clearly, only the first salvo in what will be ferociously fought television debate involving some very big guns.

● **THE HOPE AND THE GLORY** (BBC 2, 9.30pm). Caryl Phillips's play about the bridging of the islands of loneliness that make up the geography of some people's lives, is

perfectly acceptable drama so long as it hedges that particular shoreline. It is when it pushes its nose out into the choppy seas of racial intolerance that the plot starts to take in water and acquire a list. Like Barrie Keeffe's play *King*, screened on BBC 1 a couple of weeks ago, it has a central character who is a West Indian railway worker (Rudolph Walker), living in Britain. Otherwise, the two plays have little in common. Mr Keeffe's extrovert, smugly-satisfied hero was ultimately shaken by social evils that he had studiously chosen to ignore. Mr Phillips's introverted hero is shattered by a social evil that it seems he was naive enough not to have noticed. Maurice Denham plays the neighbour who innocently sets the charge.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 **Cee-fax**
 10.25 **World Snooker Live** coverage of the fifth day of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, beginning with the final ten frames of the match between the twelfth seed Doug Mountjoy and qualifier Mike Hallett. On the adjoining table John Virgo, the fourteenth seed meets Willie Thorne. At 2.30 David Vine presents **Snooker Break**, the item in which viewers' questions about the game are answered. The afternoon session begins at 3.00 with the game between Canada's Cliff Thorburn, the number three seed and Mario Morra and continues with the concluding frame of a match between Dennis Taylor, seeded 13, against Joe Johnson.

5.35 **News** summary with subtitles. 5.40 **Film: The Treasure of Pancho Villa** (1955) starring Rory Calhoun and Shelley Winters. Two men in the pay of the Mexican Pancho Villa, execute a daring robbery on a train carrying a gold shipment. As they make their arduous and lengthy way back to Villa's headquarters their friendship and their commitment to Villa's ideals are tested. With Gilbert Roland. Directed by George Sherman.

7.15 **Swallows and Amazons** Forever Part three of the four-episode story based on Arthur Ransome's tale. The Big Six. A quantity of stolen goods is found on the Death and Glory boys' boat. It then becomes a race against time to uncover the real miscreants.

7.40 **World Snooker**. David Vine introduces live coverage of the game between the number four seed Tony Knowles and John Parrott.

8.30 **Top Gear**. The latest programme of the present series features an exclusive look at Austin Rover's new design centre at Canley, Coventry. Frank Page and Sue Baker test drive the department's latest babies - the Montego range.

9.00 **Entertainment USA**. The first of a new series, presented by Jonathan King, which takes a look at the latest happenings in the United States' entertainment scene.

9.30 **Play: The Hope and the Glory**, by Caryl Phillips. Maurice Denham and Rudolph Walker star in this story about the friendship between a West Indian and an old Londoner (see Choice).

10.30 **A Party Political Broadcast** by David Steel on behalf of the Liberal Party.

10.35 **Newswatch**
 11.20 **The Twilight Zone: The Chase**. Lovelorn Roger's dream girl becomes a nightmare when she takes the mysterious potion he gives her. Starring George Eizzard and Patricia Barry. Ends at 11.50.

11.55 **Breakwell's Continuous Diary**.

12.05 **News**.

CHANNEL 4

2.15 **Racing from Epsom**. Brought back from the 1950s by the Cuddington Malden Auction Stakes (2.00) (re-runs); the Princess Elizabeth Stakes (2.30); the Western Stakes (3.05); and the Daily Mirror Apprentice Championship Handicap Stakes (3.35).

3.45 **Film: Curtain Up** (1962) starring Robert Morley and Margaret Rutherford. Delightful comedy about the bores of a provincial repertory company at odds with a playwright whose work is being rehearsed. Directed by Ralph Smart.

5.15 **Countdown**. Another edition of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition.

5.45 **Passage to Britain**. Part two of the 12 programme series examining the history of immigration to Britain deals with the Jews - The Koshers. British. The Jews first arrived in Britain about 1065 and almost immediately became the victims of religious intolerance. They were persecuted in York in 1190 and expelled from the country a century later. They were invited back by Oliver Cromwell in 1655 and today it is estimated that there are about 350,000 living in this country. There are still prejudices against them? Among those answering that question is Colin Holmes, reader in History at the University of Sheffield and author of *Anti-Semitism in Great Britain*.

6.15 **Play: Thompson's Bodyshop**. The first of a new series of six programmes in which the distinguished decoration champion talks to celebrities about their own fitness schedules and offers tips and advice to viewers. Today's guest is singer and actor Roger Daltrey and he discusses with Daley Thompson the problems and benefits of serious weight training.

6.45 **Hey Good Looking**. Janet Street-Porter examines the evolution of cigarette advertising.

7.00 **Channel Four News**. 7.50 **Comment** from a Labour MP. 8.00 **Brookside**. Paul's career prospects brighten when he meets his ex-girl for a round of golf.

8.30 **Play: Outside Edge**, by Richard Harris. Hilarious comedy about the formation of a club cricket team, his wife and members of his team. Starring Paul Eddington, Prunella Scales and Maureen Lipman.

10.15 **Art of Conversation** with Mike Breasley. The first of a new series of four programmes about the life and career of John Arlott.

11.15 **Look Forward**. A preview of the channel's Spring offerings.

11.30 **Perfect Lives**. The television opera continues.

11.55 **Breakwell's Continuous Diary**.

12.05 **News**.

Radio 4

6.00 **News** briefing. Weather. 6.10 **Farming News**. Shipping. 6.30 **Today**, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 **News**. 6.45 **Prayer**. 6.55, 7.55 **Weather**. 7.00, 8.00 **News**. 7.25, 8.25 **Report**. 7.45 **Thought for the Day**. 8.35 **Thoughts in Parliament**. 8.45 **Three Stories** by D. H. Lawrence (9) *You Touch Me*. 8.57 **Weather**. 9.00 **News**. 9.10 **Midweek Libby Purves** with studio guests. 9.20 **News**. 9.30 **Gardens**. Question Time. 9.40 **Curfew** in *Julian and Sandy* by Elizabeth Bowen, read by Peggy Ann Wood. 10.15 **News**. 10.25 **Travel**. A Very Private View. The story of the painter, Green John, narrated by John Gielgud. 11.00 **News**. 11.10 **Throughly Window**. Mike Jenner considers the view from his window. 12.00 **News**. 12.05 **Conversation Piece**. Sue MacGregor talks to Mario Biondi about his life among the deprived people of Naples (r). 12.27 **News**. 12.30 **Edward Boyd** (3). David Ashton stars in this thriller (r). 12.55 **Weather**. 1.00 **The World at One**. News. 1.40 **The Archers**. 1.55 **Shipping Forecast**. 2.00 **News**. 2.05 **Afternoon Theatre**. *Time After Time* by Gerry Jones. With Roger Daltrey, Sarah Badale and Nigel Anthonny. The story of two men, strangers to one another, who find themselves caught up in an increasingly vicious battle, unable to escape from the hotel at which they are staying (r). 3.47 **News**. 3.55 **Midweek Choice**. *Boleyn's Overture* by La Monte Young. Mozart's aria *Affai* by Lucia Popp. *Boleyn's Overture* by La Monte Young. Mozart's aria *Affai* by Lucia Popp. *Boleyn's Overture* by La Monte Young. Mozart's aria *Affai* by Lucia Popp. 4.00 **News**. 4.05 **Midweek Choice**. Part two. *Boleyn's Overture* by La Monte Young. Mozart's aria *Affai* by Lucia Popp. *Boleyn's Overture* by La Monte Young. Mozart's aria *Affai* by Lucia Popp. 4.15 **News**. 4.20 **Midweek Choice**. 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Concern in Israel grows over fate of bus hijackers

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Concern is growing in Israel that one of the four Arabs who hijacked a civilian bus earlier this month may have been captured alive and killed afterwards by one or more members of the security forces. The fears have arisen despite some of the most rigorous military censorship in recent years.

Military sources have over the past 48 hours no longer been prepared to rule out the chance categorically, as they did at the start of the affair, that the fourth hijacker, Mr Majdi Abu Jumaa, aged 18, did not die of wounds he received when the bus was stormed.

The mystery surrounding the fate of the two hijackers who did not die on the bus has grown with the disclosure that Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, told an Israeli free-lance radio journalist working for the BBC in an interview 90 minutes after the rescue bid that only two of the terrorists had been killed.

The interview was secured on the spot in the occupied Gaza Strip by Mr Jerry Cheslow, and was re-played to *The Times* yesterday. In it the minister's voice can be heard clearly replying: "Two terrorists have been killed." The answer is in a part of the interview banned by the military censor, who refuses to discuss the reason for the ban.

Yesterday the *Jerusalem Post* published a toughly-worded

leading article listing three unanswered questions about the affair which is expected to gather momentum as politicians return to the pre-election fray after the week-long Passover holiday.

The paper, like much of the Israeli press, has apparently been barred from printing its own version of events. It is having to rely instead on repeating foreign accounts. It argued: "The insistent reports that one of the Arab terrorists who hijacked the bus bound for Ashkelon was captured alive and then killed can no longer be ignored."

The paper cited the main evidence behind the speculation, a photograph taken by an Israeli photographer of an Arab, apparently alive and well, being led from the bus by two Israeli security men. The Arab was later identified by neighbours and relatives as one of the four dead hijackers. The photograph has been censored.

The paper said: "If indeed a terrorist was killed after capture, this could only be upon orders or in defiance of orders. If upon orders, the public must be concerned, for that is how the rule of law in a society begins to erode. If in defiance of orders, then the Army must be concerned, for that is how discipline begins to erode. In either case, the public has a right and a need to know the truth."

Scargill spurns pit offer

Continued from page 1

negotiate about pit closures or reduction in manpower.

The coal board floated the idea of an extension of the one-year time limit for colliery shutdowns, but Mr MacGregor made plain to the management unions that the overall target of 20,000 job reduction and closure of four million tonnes of capacity must stand.

The board is pinning considerable hopes on the fact that miners in moderate areas are still reluctant to follow the strike call issued by a union delegate conference last week.

All seven pits open after the Easter holidays in Nottinghamshire yesterday were producing coal, though there was heavy picketing at two - Clipstone and Sherwood - and four arrests were made. In all, 14 pits were working, the remainder in Leicestershire, North Wales, and Cumberland.

After the less-than-lukewarm response to the strike call in traditionally moderate areas, NUM national officials will renew their efforts to spread the strike into Nottinghamshire.

In advertisements placed in newspapers circulating in the coal fields, the coal board sought yesterday to put its side of the story.

"In 12 months' time the industry's output and demand will be in balance. We shall then attack the market to increase sales. Our objective will be a minimum capacity of 100 million tonnes a year."

In 1983-84 the number of jobs was cut by 20,000 without anyone who wanted to stay in the industry having to leave it, and those who chose to go received the most generous compensation terms ever offered to industrial workers in this country, the board argued.

Miner stopped, page 2

Taking the plunge on a Hawaii holiday



Two in the shallows: The Reagans emerging after a midday swim in the surf.

Double blow for Zola Budd's Olympic goal

Continued from page 1

sent a message to Mr John Davies, director of the Sports Centre, urging him to put "pressure" on the Southern Counties Athletics Association, which is organising the meeting.

Both the Sports Council and Southern Counties refused to budge. The Council said: "We control Crystal Palace but the organizers hire it from us and we do not interfere in any way." Mr Leonard Smith, secretary of the Southern Counties, said: "If Miss Budd wants to withdraw that is her choice, but she is not being asked to withdraw and I am not expecting her to withdraw."

Miss Budd, could apparently appease the G.L.C. by proclaiming her hostility to apartheid, however.

Palace Preview, page 25

China trip to make the world safer

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan left his sea-front hotel in Hawaii yesterday for Guam, his last stop before Peking. He said the United States would work with its friends, including China, to "make the world safer by working for peace and jointly opposing expansionist aggression."

The visit symbolizes the maturing of America's relationship with China.

There are indications that President Reagan will sign an agreement in Peking on commercial nuclear cooperation between the nations, clearing the way for American businesses to sell nuclear power equipment to China.

It would be the strongest sign of the rapidly improving relationship in the past two years after a period of coolness.



One in the swim: The President making a splash as he cuts through the water during his Honolulu break.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne opens Taunton Deane Borough Council's development of flats for elderly people, Kilkenny Court, Taunton, Somerset, 3, and as President of the Save the Children Fund, visits the Wellington Library Exhibition, Wellington, Somerset, 4.45.

The Duke of Kent, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, attends the Annual Investiture and Grand Festival at Freemason's Hall, WC2, 4.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,413

The crossword puzzle grid with clues. The grid is 15 squares wide and 15 squares high. The clues are as follows:

Across

- Channel without water, do we hear? (6)
- No latecomers on this list (8)
- Instrument makes fish run in front (6-4)
- Cat seen in chains, say? (4)
- Find trouble about uncommon type of radiation (5-3)
- Ancient Shakespearean weapon (6)
- March with brass instrument in retreat (4)
- Family preference for some wine-pot is manifest (8)
- Tire top, metal construction (8)
- King of Spain quietly goes ahead to the quarry (4)
- The flower of our schoolchildren (6)
- Marriage, if caught - all that is put outside (8)
- Away with a king of Mercia (4)
- Its nice red strangely varying in hue (10)
- Leg bound to be damaged by a heavy stick (8)
- Swimmer has a sort of jet type of shirt (6)

Down

- Rose's companion is an old character (5)
- Tree-garden a right tedious experience to little Mary (9)
- Gold they received from speculation (6)
- Deputy Ivan got nothing, oddly, in public acclaim (8,7)
- Browning's Evelyn accepts rince pies for help in the garden (6)
- Sea-food cooked along with suet (9)
- Giving Keats perpetual joy (9)
- Stage performer is extremely noisy (3-5)
- Request to turn over to the state bad food product (8)
- One hiring Holmes was illustrious but anonymous (6)
- Antelope is one right from the Emerald Isle (5)
- Steer to leave this part of Africa (4)

Solution of Puzzle No 16,412

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CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 10

New books - hardback

A selection of interesting books published this week:

A Curious Life for a Lady: the story of Isabella Luard (Pantalone, £9.95)

Andalusia: a Portrait of Southern Spain by Nicholas Luard (Century, £9.95)

Britain and China, 1941-47: Imperial Momentum (Macmillan Press, £20)

Chivalry by Maurice Keen (Vale, £12.95)

One Woman's Beginnings by Eudora Welty (Harvard, £3.50)

The Abyss by Margaret Yourison (Allen Lane, £8.95)

The Book of Esther by Robert Bly (Penguin, £15)

The Penguin Wine Book by Pamela Vandyke Price (Allen Lane, £9.95)

The Price and the Fall by Anthony Parsons (Cape, £9.95)

The Reading of Frost by David Elmer (Blackwell, £17.50)

Roads

London and South-east: Nearside northbound lane occupied in Regent Street at junction with Air Street. A113: Temporary lights, Chigwell Road, south of Green Lane. A12: Carriageway widths reduced east and westbound in Colchester Road, Harold, Essex. Road reconstruction west of B789 junction (Johnstone); eastbound carriageway closed, diversion operates.

Information supplied by AA

Best wines

In a bond tasting of 49 Chateau Classic wines, the following six were chosen as "best value for money": 1979 Pagine: Riserva, £3.77; 1979 Pagine: Riserva, £3.77; 1979 Pagine: Riserva, £3.77; 1979 Pagine: Riserva, £3.77; 1979 Pagine: Riserva, £3.77; 1979 Pagine: Riserva, £3.77.

Source: *What Wine?* May 1984

Anniversaries

Birth: Edward II reigned 1307-27; Chaucer, 1344; Oliver Cromwell, 1599; Sir Mark I. Samuels, engineer and inventor, Harrogate, France, 1769; John Keble, Anglican priest, a leader of the Oxford Movement, Fairford, Gloucestershire, 1792; Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, (new style) May 7, Voronezh, Russia, 1840; Walter De La Mare, poet, Charlton, Kent, 1873; Guglielmo Marconi, Bologna, Italy, 1874; Wolfgang Pauli, physicist, Nobel laureate 1945, Vienna, 1900;

The pound

Bank Bank Bank
Australia \$ 1.61 1.53
Belgium F 27.90 26.15
Canada \$ 81.25 77.25
Denmark Kr 13.87 13.68
Finland Mk 3.34 3.24
France F 11.95 11.45
Germany DM 3.89 3.71
Greece Dr 155.00 145.00
Hong Kong \$ 10.25 10.25
Italy Lira 2395.00 2395.00
Japan Yen 332.00 316.00
Netherlands Gld 4.43 4.21
Norway Kr 11.30 10.70
Portugal Esc 196.50 186.50
South Africa Rd 2.01 1.87
Spain Ps 167.50 206.50
Sweden Kr 11.63 11.05
Switzerland Fr 3.23 3.06
USA \$ 1.46 1.41
Yugoslavia Dnr 184.00 174.00
Ireland £ 1.27 1.21

Prices for most commodities bank notes only, as quoted yesterday by Reuters. Excludes travellers' cheques and other foreign currency values.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on transport. A78: Bridge repairs and re-signalling of approaches to Budecnich Street bridge, Dumfries; one lane only in each direction and turning restrictions to/from Whitesands. A78: Road reconstruction west of B789 junction (Johnstone); eastbound carriageway closed, diversion operates.

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Weather forecast

Pressure will remain high over the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, central S, central N, E, W

Mild: Dry, misty in places at first, sunny; wind E, max temp 18 to 21C (65 to 70F).

SE: E England, East Angles: Dry, sunny with NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F), cooler on coasts.

Central: Cheshire, SW England: Sunny, perhaps isolated showers later; wind E, moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F), cooler on coasts.

S, N England, NW England, Lake District: Northern Ireland: Dry, sunny; wind E, moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F), cooler on coasts.

Wales and West: A88: Lane closures at Marsh Mills between Plymouth and Ivybridge, Devon.

Midlands and East Angles: A12: Central flow at Bentley, on Ipswich to Colchester Road, A49: Single-lane traffic on Shrewsbury-Ludlow road at Marshbrook, Shropshire; temporary signals. A6: Contrailow on Derby-Leicester road at Hathern.

North: A1: Carriageway closures over the Lindisfarne interchange bridge, near Jarrow, where resurfacing work is taking place, Tyne and Wear. A66: Roadworks on A66, 8 miles NE of Bellingham. A1: Temporary light at Brownyside, North of Alnwick, Northumberland.

Scotland: A8: Width restrictions in High Street, Saltmarket, Glasgow. A78: Bridge repairs and re-signalling of approaches to Budecnich Street bridge, Dumfries; one lane only in each direction and turning restrictions to/from Whitesands.

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Letter from Warsaw

Poland's Marlowe takes on M16

Philip Marlowe RIP - Raymond Chandler's hero no longer holds a monopoly in seedy, crumpled detectives, the sort that blow their noses without handkerchiefs and light cigarettes on the stubble of their jaws.

Poland has discovered Captain Stanislaw Przedsborski of the Warsaw Homicide Squad. A lumbering man who moves only slightly quicker than his furniture - until he scents a murder - then he runs helter - skelter through post-Solidarity, post-marital law Poland, uncovering Western intelligence plots and black market operations with vim and vigour.

Heroes of thrillers in communist countries usually fall into one of two categories. Either they are clean-cut James Bondski's protecting the Soviet block from imperialist conspiracies, wrestling with agents, throwing themselves out of speedboats and doing their best to avoid the reality of queuing for meat or they are pleasant, Maigret figures, gentle militia officers who would rather help an old lady across the street than tear out fingernails.

Captain Przedsborski, hero of Roman Jaworski's book *The Last Hypothesis*, breaks the mould. He is a big man in creased suits who does not like to wear ties but, when he does, lets them hang loose like the lead of a runaway dog. He drinks mineral water (sorry Marlowe) but is otherwise respectable. He gives his girlfriend, a beautiful police laboratory assistant, an illegitimate child and most evenings he comes home after ten o'clock, worn out and unromantic.

The plot of the book (first edition 150,000 - best seller dimensions) is one of the first to be set against the crisis in Poland. Nato intelligence, perhaps British, perhaps West German - has been humiliated by its inability to predict the downfall of the Shah of Iran and by its forecasts, thwarted by the miraculous intervention of martial law, of an impending civil war in Poland. But the Western spies press on regardless (you know the tenacity of M16), and decide to penetrate the Polish food industry with the aim, in the words of our hero's boss, of "starving Poles to the streets where they take to the streets and go for each other's throats."

Our hero is not interested in high politics, only in the mysterious murder of a deputy manager of an "administrative unit" in the plant-oil business. According to Poland's economic reform programme such bureaucratic units should no longer exist but exist they do with some managers apparently running active black market operations on the side. More than a thousand dollars are found in the home of the murdered man.

A second person is murdered, the secretary and mistress of the dead manager. The pressure is on our hero to find the murderer before Page 250 and so the author makes the Western spy extraordinarily stupid. The manager, for example, was shot in the lavatory of a motel where he was supposed to meet a black market contact - which narrows down the suspects.

Additional information reaches the militia to tip them off that spies are involved. And then, just when Captain Przedsborski really needs assistance, the spy is mugged by two everyday criminals and the gun.

At last, by working out the web of black market contacts surrounding the two victims and who could have known about them, he tracks down the murderer. Formerly a wartime Nazi collaborator in Silesia, she now has a brother living in West Germany and wants to emigrate there.

Western intelligence had paid her handsomely. The manager and his secretary had to be murdered because they knew too much. Tough business, espionage.

The political message of the book is as complex as the plot. The murdered manager is said to be an opponent of reform and at the same time a black marketer. That seems a clear enough signal. Western intelligence, it is revealed, uses former Nazi collaborators and preys on socialist citizens' love of dollars as well as their contacts with the West.

As for Captain Przedsborski, he gets married to his girl friend on the final page, doing the decent thing at last. On second thoughts: Come back, Marlowe. All is forgiven.

Roger Boyes

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London, central S, central N, E, W

Mild: Dry, misty in places at first, sunny; wind E, max temp 18 to 21C (65 to 70F).

SE: E England, East Angles: Dry, sunny with NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F), cooler on coasts.

Central: Cheshire, SW England: Sunny, perhaps isolated showers later; wind E, moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F), cooler on coasts.

S, N England, NW England, Lake District: Northern Ireland: Dry, sunny; wind E, moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F), cooler on coasts.

Wales and West: A88: Lane closures at Marsh Mills between Plymouth and Ivybridge, Devon.

Midlands and East Angles: A12: Central flow at Bentley, on Ipswich to Colchester Road, A49: Single-lane traffic on Shrewsbury-Ludlow road at Marshbrook, Shropshire; temporary signals. A6: Contrailow on Derby-Leicester road at Hathern.

North: A1: Carriageway closures over the Lindisfarne interchange bridge, near Jarrow, where resurfacing work is taking place, Tyne and Wear. A66: Roadworks on A66, 8 miles NE of Bellingham. A1: Temporary light at Brownyside, North of Alnwick, Northumberland.

Scotland: A8: Width restrictions in High Street, Saltmarket, Glasgow. A78: Bridge repairs and re-signalling of approaches to Budecnich Street bridge, Dumfries; one lane only in each direction and turning restrictions to/from Whitesands.

A78: Road reconstruction west of B789 junction (Johnstone); eastbound carriageway closed, diversion operates.

Information supplied by AA

The pound

Bank Bank Bank
Australia \$ 1.61 1.53
Belgium F 27.90 26.15
Canada \$ 81.25 77.25
Denmark Kr 13.87 13.68
Finland Mk 3.34 3.24
France F 11.95 11.45
Germany DM 3.89 3.71
Greece Dr 155.00 145.00
Hong Kong \$ 10.25 10.25
Italy Lira 2395.00 2395.00
Japan Yen 332.00 316.00
Netherlands Gld 4.43 4.21
Norway Kr 11.30 10.70
Portugal Esc 196.50 186.50
South Africa Rd 2.01 1.87
Spain Ps 167.50 206.50
Sweden Kr 11.63 11.05
Switzerland Fr 3.23 3.06
USA \$ 1.46 1.41
Yugoslavia Dnr 184.00 174.00
Ireland £ 1.27 1.21

Prices for most commodities bank notes only, as quoted yesterday by Reuters. Excludes travellers' cheques and other foreign currency values.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on transport. A78: Bridge repairs and re-signalling of approaches to Budecnich Street bridge, Dumfries; one lane only in each direction and turning restrictions to/from Whitesands. A78: Road reconstruction west of B789 junction (Johnstone); eastbound carriageway closed, diversion operates.

Anniversaries

Birth: Edward II reigned 1307-27; Chaucer, 1344; Oliver Cromwell, 1599; Sir Mark I. Samuels, engineer and inventor, Harrogate, France, 1769; John Keble, Anglican priest, a leader of the Oxford Movement, Fairford, Gloucestershire, 1792; Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, (new style) May 7, Voronezh, Russia, 1840; Walter De La Mare, poet, Charlton, Kent, 1873; Guglielmo Marconi, Bologna, Italy, 1874; Wolfgang Pauli, physicist, Nobel laureate 1945, Vienna, 1900;

Weather forecast

Pressure will remain high over the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

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